[THURSDAY, *April* 12, 1770. (1) [NUMB. 1428.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 12th of *March* 1770.
Flour at 16*s*. 6*d*. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 14 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

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Wheat per Buſhel	5*s*. 6*d*.	Beef per Barrel	48*s*. 0*d*.
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's *Age*.	*High-Water*.	*riſes* ☉ H M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	16	11	after 5 29	before 7	
FRIDAY	17	12	5 27	7	
SATURDAY	18	1	5 27	7	
SUNDAY	19	1	5 26	7	
MONDAY	20	2	5 26	7	
TUESDAY	☾	3	5 24	7	Laſt ☾ Tueſday 2 Morn.
WEDNESDAY	22	4	5 23	7	

Days 13 Hours 2 Minutes the 12th.

Mr. HOLT,

WHEN people are troubled with the ſpleen, well diſpoſed minds would adviſe them to diſgorge plentifully, to eaſe them. Your correſpondent is very much vexed to think it poſſible, that 300 perſons ſhould have dined at Hampden-Hall, on the late anniverſary of the repeal of the ſtamp-act.—It can never be! the whig faction cannot produce ſuch a number,—it is a groſs miſrepreſentation:——'There were no more, including 'gentlemen, freeholders, freemen and *boys*, who 'dined and *paid* for their dinners, than about 126.' This is a true ſtate of the matter; this knowledge of it was acquired in a ſecret conference with the cook, who had compared notes with the perſon who had counted noſes, and made an eſtimate of the expence of the day. Right—the world is very much intereſted in your ſagacious correſpondent's detecting ſuch notorious and infamous falſhoods, which being propagated, might be ſubverſive of the *public tranquility*;—however, to eaſe your correſpondent's troubled mind, as to the number that did dine at Hampden-Hall, he is referred to the affidavit of Mr. Henry Bicker.

Your correſpondent takes in dudgeon 'the tranſpoſition and alteration of two toaſts. 'The firſt and ſecond toaſts (he obſerves) which thoſe '*loyal* 'ſons of liberty *actually* drank, (mark) as appears 'from a printed copy of them for *the day*, were; '1ſt, May the American colonies fully enjoy the Bri-'tiſh conſtitution: 2d, The King, *as the head and* '*preſerver of the conſtitution*.' It is ſurpriſing to think how your accurate correſpondent could deſtroy the ſtreſs that ought to be laid upon the word *actually*, by adding, '*as appears from a printed* '*copy*' Your correſpondent is humbly entreated to believe, that the toaſts, as objected to by him, were drank in the order in which they are publiſhed in the public papers. But had the toaſts been drank in the order ſtated by your correſpondent, where in the name of Whigiſm, or Toryiſm, would have been the diſloyalty or criminality?

Your correſpondent obſerves, 'The chamber of 'commerce too, muſt be lugged in to give a ſanc-'tion to their *dirty* politicks.' One would hope that ſo reſpectable a body as the chamber of commerce, would never ſuffer itſelf to be 'lugged in, (to make uſe of your correſpondents expreſſion) to give a ſanction to the dirty politicks of any ſet of folks whatever. Its title ought to induce us to believe that it has a better bottom, than that of party views. The world however may know, if it pleaſes, with reſpect to the obſervation of your correſpondent, about the number of the chamber,' *who* 'heartily deſpiſe Mr. Mc Dougall, as an empty, 'inſignificant, ſelf-conceited im—p—t body;' that tho' the chamber of commerce, does conſiſt more of one ſort of folks, than of an other; it is doubted whether your correſpondent, has had any regular authority to declare to the world, that the above is their opinion of Mr. Mc Dougall; one would imagine that a member of the chamber of commerce, (ſuppoſing your correſpondent to be one) has no right to ſay, that ſuch, or ſuch, is their opinion of any individual of the community, unleſs thereunto properly authorized. Your correſpondent will not aſſert, that the chamber of commerce ought to interfere, as a body, in the politicks of party, if he ſhould, it will follow that it ought to change its title, and aſſume that of the chamber of politicks; becauſe its firſt title would not be properly deſcriptive of its deſign. Let us aſk your correſpondent this queſtion, in his own way; who 'has lugged in the chamber of commerce, to give a ſanction to their *dirty* politicks?' Has not the chamber been lugged in by an individual, to countenance his opinion, and abuſe of a perſon, againſt whom as a body, they have nothing to alledge, and againſt whom, as an individual, they, as individuals, have nothing, as yet has appeared, to charge. Your correſpondent exculpates Mr. McDougall from having wrote the ſcandalous paper laid to his charge, ——'twas kind; but he obliterates the good office, by adding, 'he may have been the publiſher of it.' Your correſpondent has great, and irreſiſtible powers at literary diſquiſition; however, he deſcends a little, from the dignity of his profound abilities, in indulging himſelf in his puerility about the '45 virgins of 45 years old.' As to your correſpondent's opinion of Mr. Mc Dougall's abilities, the world will pay little regard to it, as it appears to be the reſult of ſpleen, which often renders a perſon incapable of forming opinions of men, which may be relied on; it is a deluſive medium thro' which unfortunate mortals frequently view objects, and flatter themſelves that they are bleſt with a moſt accurate knowledge of mankind. The degree of popularity in which Mr. Mc Dougall may ſtand with the other colonies, may poſſibly mortify your correſpondent; however, he muſt know that the colonies are very much intereſted in the conduct of each other; eſpecially in matters that do relate to their liberty in general, and that every attempt to abridge the liberty of the preſs, is a ſtep towards ſlavery, and the ſubjecting the colonies to the deſigns of wicked miniſters, at home, and to the many tools of power, reſident in the colonies, who are fond of baſking in the ſun-ſhine of miniſterial influence. Your correſpondent is either groſsly miſtaken, or ſincerely diſpoſed to impoſe on the world, by his obſervation on the number of advocates Mr. McDougall has in the city of New-York: The* chamber of commerce is by him again '*lugged in*,' as the only infallible criterion by which the world ought to form an eſtimate of the number of Mr. McDougall's friends: In the name of miniſterial confidence, if Mr. McDougall has no more friends than your correſpondent will allow him, why is he ſo uneaſy? why ſo wretchedly alarmed!——Time will diſcover to your anxious correſpondent, the number of Mr. McDougall's friends.

New-York, 3d April, 1770.

* *The chamber of commerce, is a body of merchants; who having formed themſelves into a ſociety, under that title, have obtained a charter of incorporation; the inſtitution has for its object, the promotion of the commercial intereſt, and the adjuſting of mercantile differences; therefore it is not to be conſidered as a political thermometer, a pronouncer of penalties, and a ſtigmatizer of characters, beyond its juriſdiction. Whatever advantage ſome deſigning men may be diſpoſed to derive from it, in their political progreſſion, at all things are frequently made ſubſervient to the views of ambition; it is reaſonable to conclude, that when either thro' the influence of individuals; or a general defection from the original deſign of its inſtitution, the chamber of commerce ſhall undertake as a body to ſet up political opinions, as a ſtandard which the citizens in general ought to embrace, its uſefulneſs will be conſidered as only confined to the party views of ſelf-intereſted individuals; and it will become, as inſtitutions in general do, when they degenerate and apoſtatize from their firſt principles, the contempt of ſome, and the admiration of its remaining devotees.*

To the PRINTER.

Audi alteram Partem!

HAVING accidentally obtained a ſight of No. I. of a certain paper intended to be periodically continued in the Boſton and Pennſylvania prints, under the title of the *Watchman*, I own altho' far from an uncandid obſerver, I could not read it without indignation.—I cannot help regretting, that from a miſtaken reſpect to Mr. D—L——y's family, this paper ſhould be deprived of a place in *our* prints, ſince the malignity of the author's heart, would, I am confident, be little gratified by the ſentiments he would excite. It may perhaps anſwer his purpoſe to aſperſe Mr. D——y's character, among thoſe who have not experienced the bleſſings of his adminiſtration; and to cenſure the tendency of laws, where the occaſions which produced them are unknown; by aſſuming an air of confidence in his aſſertions, he may alſo gain credit abroad: But fruitleſs would be his labour here, where the name of Mr. D——y is ſtill dear to all (except a certain reſtleſs ſet of people) who knew him, where the emergencies of the times, which gave birth to the laws he cenſures, is ſtill remembered, and finally where he might be put to the *proof of his aſſertions*.—But fortunate indeed to the politicks of that family, in oppoſition to whom the *Watchman* conſiders the D——y's, is the circumſtance, that as they have always delighted in calumniating their opponents, ſo they and their connections have not wanted champions among themſelves, to extol the merits of their own near relations,—the dutiful ſon and affectionate kinſman have not on theſe occaſions withheld the grateful incenſe of praiſe, or been unmindful of the calls of nature:—'The preſent performance does not indeed *expreſſly* contraſt the merits of the two families; it does not enlarge upon the honourable teſtimony which our records *doubtleſs* bear of the public virtue of ſeveral of *their family and connections*,—Altho' by *modeſtly* aſcribing all the errors in our governmental affairs to the *one*, it leaves the *other* without a fault;——I may be allowed to ſay, happy would it be for the province, were the latter as true as the former is notoriouſly falſe!——I do not mean to enter the liſts with this ſcurrilous writer, nor have I leiſure to follow him thro' a tedious reſearch into antiquated obſolete laws: In the preſent caſe indeed the warmeſt friends of Mr. D—L——y cannot think themſelves bound to vindicate him againſt a charge founded on a bare ſuppoſition, of——they know not whom,——except by his inſolence in arraigning at the bar of the public, characters too well eſtabliſhed to require a vindication.——Permit me however to obſerve that the firſt act he mentions was paſſed in the year 1755; at the commencement of a war, which held the moſt impending danger over America, which threatend her with ſubjection to a mercileſs foe, unleſs all her powers ſhould be exerted; and at a time when it was neceſſary to ſtrengthen the executive hand, and all parties called aloud for a rigor of diſcipline unneceſſary in profound peace, when the ſlow movements of the three branches of the legiſlature might have occaſioned fatal delays, and when even at length the proviſions made might have proved inadequate, as the call was for regulations ſuitable to *ſudden* and *unforeſeen* emergences.——even under theſe circumſtances the duration of the act was limitted to *one year only*.——With reſpect to the other act, of which he quotes the xxix ſection, nothing more need I think be ſaid, than a bare reference to the next but one ſucceeding ſection; from this it appears, that in caſe of deficiencies, the commander in chief ſhould within a limitted time order detachments to be made conformable to a proportion liquidated in the act—thoſe orders were to be tranſmitted to the commanding officers of the different regiments, who were to ſummon their captains, and proportion the number of men to be furniſhed by each company, and that the captains ſhould then take the *proper meaſures* for detaching the number allotted to each——what the meaſures taken in the counties for this purpoſe were, I do not know, nor ſhall I be anxious to inform myſelf of them, until it is pointed out, that they were *oppreſſive*, and taken at the *Inſtance of Mr. D—L——y*, but I believe it will be found, upon enquiry, that they were the moſt eligible, which could have been deviſed for the purpoſe for which they were deſigned, to wit, the completing our quota of men for the important and neceſſary expedition againſt *Canada*.——But if this *Lycurgus* could have propoſed a more unexceptionable plan,

why did he withold his friendly aid at a time when it could alone have been of advantage; for if a well supported conjecture about the author or authors of the *Watchman* may be permitted, he or they were not only *not ignorant* of the measures of that day, but some of them bore *a considerable part* in them, either by themselves in person or by their *cabinet counsels* with some of the members.—There were then *L——ns* and their *adherents* in each house, who might have exhibitted a public testimony against such pernicious laws——why was no opposition made by these *judicious Sons of Liberty*?——Why did these *watchful* guardians of the people's rights *sleep as if sleeping on the top of a mast* * while the *palladium* of their liberties was stolen from them?———On the contrary if they did not *frame* the bills, which at present I will not venture to say they did; because my intelligence is not quite satisfactory (altho indeed it has been said that they were *more anxious* than any others for a severe discipline, on account of the exposed state of their landed property) they at least let them pass *nemine contradicente* through both houses——they have *done more*, they have continued the *militia* law from time to time until 1768, even while *theirs* was the prevailing influence in the house, and they have prolonged the duration of it from one to two years in their *continuing acts*——nay Mr. Alderman, Philip L——n in the year 1759, reported this act as necessary to be continued. But, if what I have observed and shall hereafter observe is not sufficient to shew the absurdity of charging these acts to Mr. D—L—— solely, or of a base design in him of destroying the liberties of the people thereby; it cannot be denied that it must redound to his immortal honour, that armed with an extent of power (which at present I will suppose) *might* have been perverted to such dangerous purposes, all the efforts of their malice have been unable to shew one *abuse* of it.———

But the *Watchman* has artfully concealed another act, which was passed the 6th of March 1759, laws of New-York, vol. ii ch. clx. sec xxx p. 156——this with a view to the objection he mentions, with respect to the *detachments* and the *manner of making* them, is exactly copied from the one he censures—his silence on this head might perhaps look like a meer omission, at first view; but the mention of this act would not have answered his purpose,——the *L——n* interest was then predominant——let *me* however bespeak the attention of the candid reader, while I refer him to the journals of the house of assembly, vol. ii pa. 592. 593. and 594.——Here, to his astonishment at the effrontery of the author of the *Watchman*, he will find that *Capt* (now judge) *L——n brought in* this very bill, that he reported upon it, that when the question was proposed, whether a clause should be inserted in the bill for investing the lieut. governor with a power of ordering detachments to be made in the *manner above mentioned*, the house divided, at the instance it seems of some members whose constituents were not so much exposed to the incursions of the enemy, as the *frontier* parts of the province, and upon this division there were for the *affirmative* alderman (Mr Philip) *L——n*, Mr. Henry *L——n*, what is *most extraordinary*, Mr. *William* L——n, and we may add Capt. * *L——n* ———This is a striking instance of their assent not obtained by surprise, or given *sub silentio*, but with all the public marks of their intire approbation.———I shall not, by any remark of my own, anticipate the judgment which every man of candor will naturally form of a set of men, who can basely make use of methods, like these, to aggrandize the merits of *one* family, upon the ruins of *another*. What a prostitution of talents is here, and how gross an abuse of the public!—From these few specimens, I cannot doubt, that were this unfair writer to be closely traced through *all* his inquiries, he would be found equally exceptionable in other Respects.—One instance more *occurs* to me, for I have not the paper in my possession.——He says, that Mr. D— L——y intended, by procuring the power of making those detatchments, to intimidate people to vote for the Candidates *he should set* up in the times of election; for no person would dare, says he, to vote contrary to the inclination of the Lieut. Governor, lest he should be torn from his family, and sent into the army.—Let us see how this Supposition corresponds with facts.——The act was passed the *24th March* 1758; it was for raising a number of troops for *one expedition* only,—limitted by the act to continue no longer than *December*, and with respect to the power of *detaching*, it was to have its *intire* operation *almost* immediately; for this power was to take place, if the quota of each county was not compleated by the 15th of April then next.——Now, to support his inference, the *Watchman* must take it for granted, that the Lieut. Governor meant *to dissolve* the *then sitting* Assembly, and call a new one in the interval, between the time of *passing the law*, and the period at which the *detachments should be completed*, an interval of perhaps *thirty* or *forty days*—A supposition too monstrously absurd, to bear mentioning; such as one however as *necessarily* follows from his premises, since if Mr. D— L——y did not make the use of it, he is said to have had it in view, *within that time*, he *never afterwards* could.—The same observation will militate with equal force in the case of the act of 1759.—I shall here quit this Gentleman, and leave him for a further animadversion, to an abler and more judicious pen.——If it should be wondered that any persons upon the *footing of Gentlemen*, could engage in a paper, in which the misrepresentations are so glaring and easily detected, let it be remembered that a certain *Junto* have long reigned paramount in the *writing* way, and that they have asserted what they pleased, without confutation, which has encouraged them in their illiberal and indiscriminate censures, relying upon a trite, but often false maxim, *that what is not contradicted, is admitted to be true*. To this, and to a confidence in themselves, of possessing that talent, which Milton ascribes to one of his evil spirits, "of making the worse appear the better reason, to perplex and dash maturest councils," added to a *criminal passivity*, or indolence or contempt on the part of their opponents, arising from a consciousness of integrity in themselves, and unworthiness in the censurers,—we must impute that inundation of *Watch Towers, Reflectors, Reverberators, Glorious Combinations*,* &c. &c. which has been so plentifully bestowed upon US.

If in any of the above observations I should be charged with *following the example* of a conduct I condemn, the nature of the charge will involve my excuse. The assailants must be repelled with their own weapons, and what is censurable in the attack may be commendable in a defence—to rake up the ashes of the dead in so indecent and virulent a manner, must shock a humane mind, and he must be a Veteran indeed, who can refine and distinguish away the suggestions of humanity, and benevolence, in order to establish his character as a Politician. When I compare this conduct with the tribute paid to Mr. D—y's by his bitterest enemies (probably the very persons who are now traducing him) immediately after his decease, when the voice of party for a moment was hushed, and when it was hoped the importance of the Family was levelled in the dust with him, I should suspend the impulse of a just resentment and leave to the remorse of their own consciences, persons so lost to truth, and capable of such opposite and ungenerous behaviour, and content myself with exclaiming, what manner of men are these!——but this would not answer the purpose of undeceiving the public. ———If this Spirit of inquiry is therefore to be continued, the public may perhaps see *some characters* delineated. I am sorry to say it—which no palliations can whiten, no sophistry justify—*deadly* indeed will be our *feuds* if they are thus to be perpetuated.—The impartial public however, to whose equitable decision Mr. D. L. was never afraid of appealing, will attribute the consequences to their true source.——

It is not in my power to do Justice to so distinguished a character as that of lieutenant governor De Lancey———his name will ever be remembered with pleasure by every man of candour in this province; and peculiar to him was the happiness of conciliating the affections of the people over whom he presided, while he faithfully executed the duties he owed his royal master; and this in spite of a certain restless set of independant republicans, the tendency of whose pernicious schemes to embroil the colony in religious disputes, to serve their political views, Mr. D——y foresaw, and during his life prevented the lighting up that flame of discord which has of late raged with unabating fury in this divided colony, to the subversion of every social and benevolent sentiment———'Tis this malignant disposition, which has occasioned so many invectives against D—L—— And to this invidious spirit, the public is indebted for the pamphlet alluded to in the *Watchman*, in which the malice and envy of Mr. D—L——y's enemies collected all their force; but ornamented as it is, with all the embellishment, poignancy and wit, which a mercenary hireling on the other side of the water could bestow upon it, yet like the other productions of their malevolence, it will sink into oblivion, while Mr. D—L——y, as the governor, the judge or the gentleman, will continue to be considered, as one of the brightest ornaments of his country.

New-York, 30th March, 1770.

A CITIZEN.

Vide Mr, D-L——'s character in the news papers, just after his death, drawn by ——— ———.

* Vid. Glorious Combination, a paper truly characteristic of the authors and their party, and breathing the true spirit of independant moderation and charity. See *Truth Triumphant*, a pamphlet in which this performance is fully discussed, and which remains *unanswered* to this day.

THE author of the above Remarks, has since he wrote them, had an opportunity of more attentively perusing the *Watchman*, by its re-publication here; and would willingly have given it a more minute discussion, but is dissuaded from it as unnecessary. He cannot however help observing upon the note respecting *Zenger's* Trial, in which Mr. D——y is charged in these *decent* terms—"This gentleman inlisted in life, under the black and abominable Banner of Despotism, which the reader will see by a perusal of *John P. Zenger's* trial:" I the rather animadvert upon this subject, as great pains have been taken to re-publish an Essay upon the duty of juries taken from the Political Register, in which are these expressions.—"In this case the judges plainly shewed, that they sat there only during the governor's pleasure; yet notwithstanding all the *partial* influence of power, and *base* direction of the bench, the jury, &c."———I have perused *Zenger's* trial as published by the direction, and from the Notes of Mr. Hamilton the *Defendant's Council*, and cannot conceive with what propriety either Mr. Delancey or Mr. Philips could be censured for their conduct.——

These gentlemen it is true, refused to let Mr. Hamilton into proof of the truth of the publications for which the printer was prosecuted; and whoever reads the law cases, cited on that occasion, and Remarks on Mr Hamilton's harangue by two eminent counsellors in Barbados,* will conclude, that either the judges determined according to law, or that the law is indeed entirely a glorious uncertainty.—Whatever might have been the private opinion of these gentlemen about the *propriety* of the law, yet as judges sworn to the distribution of justice *according* to the law, they were under a sacred obligation of determining as they conceived the law to be.—To all but those whose purpose it answers to maintain the contrary, I am confident this consideration alone must justify the judges; and to the Partizans against Mr. D—L——, no arguments can be more proper than those drawn from *their own publications*; for this reason I beg leave to quote a passage in a letter ascribed to John Dickenson Esq; of Philadelphia (viz. Parker's paper 19th March) the original of which it is said, some gentlemen in town have to produce. I shall not at present call the truth of this in question or shew the improbability of Mr. D——n's being the author, from some expressions contained in it, too much resembling the warmth of the party man, and rather indicating the C———r of New-York, interested in the *application* than the patriotic counsellor of Philadelphia, dispassionately and abstractly discussing a question of law.—The words are these—"considering the progress of knowledge, and the independency of the judges, ever since the glorious Revolution; 'tis astonishing, that a Holt, a Parker, a Foster, and such other lights of the age, have not established such maxims (extracted from the grounds and principles of the law) as are compatible with common sense, and the public safety.—Hitherto they have followed the irrational and pernicious decisions of despotic times;" besides this, I would refer to the trial of Mr. Owen, subjoined to Zenger's, in which the council for the defendant never *attempted* to enter into proof of the truth of the publication, altho' *that* appears to have been the only ground of the *Defence*, as well as of the *Verdict* of the jury.—How then can any person have the arrogance to call Mr. D——y's charge to the jury, which consisted indeed almost entirely of the words of that *light of the age*, Lord Holt, a base direction of the bench? Is it a reproach to chief justice De Lancey, that tho' a will and pleasure officer, he acted exactly as a Holt, a Parker and a Foster, (gentlemen, who not only were rendered independent by the tenure of their commissions, but by the nature of their salaries, and venerable by their learning, their integrity and abilities,) would have acted in a similar case?———

New-York, April 6, 1770.

* *See Remarks on Zenger's trial lately re-printed here, in which this Doctrine is fully discussed, upon principles of Reason as well as Law, and which it is to be wished the Watchman would exert his Law-Abilities to confute.*

WESTMINSTER, January 23.

HIS Majesty being come to the House of Peers, and seated on the Throne in his Royal robes, with the usual solemnities, commanded Sir Francis Molyneux Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to let the Commons know, it is his Majesty's pleasure they attend him immediately. Who being come, Sir Fletcher Norton was presented as their Speaker to his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to approve of their choice.

LONDON, January 25.

It is whispered, that a motion will be made for an address, to remove the M———r.

On Monday and yesterday Lord Camden was at the House of Peers.

We hear it was resolved yesterday by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, to take into consideration the state of Mr. Wilkes's affairs, at their next meeting, that there may be no impediment to his enlargement from prison at the expiration of his sentence.

The Minority now, with those who are gone over within a few days past, with a noble military commander, are said to amount to 256.

We are informed, that when the S——r G——l waited upon the Premier to resign, he had this compliment paid him, "That he would willingly accept of his resignation, and that of as many of his friends as chose it," Nevertheless Mr. D——g

fill officiates as S——r G——l, as that office cannot be vacated without a writ of *supersedeas*.

We hear, Dr. Musgrave arrived in town on Tuesday, and the same evening was admitted to a conference of several great Personages.

Letters from Vienna assure, that by the last advices from Constantinople, Kerim Kan, the Regent of Persia, was preparing to invade some of the Turkish provinces; that the Montenegrins had gained several advantages in Dalmatia; and that the Georgians shewed tokens of being determined to throw off the Ottoman yoke.

This morning Sir Edward Hawke had a long conference with his Grace the duke of Grafton, and afterwards presided at a Board of Admiralty.

We are told that the patriotic party of both Assemblies have consultations almost every morning, before they repair to their respective seats.

Jan 27 Letters from Lisbon inform, that a reconciliation between that Court and the Holy See has been published there in form, and a trade again opened with the subjects of the Ecclesiastical State, to the great joy of both nations.

Letters from Paris mention, that the new Comptroller General of the Finances, whom the French looks upon as another Sully, told the King a few days ago, "That it was impossible to lay any new burthens upon his people, already sinking under their load; and that he must seek resources in œconomy, and in the coffers of the Financiers, which contained all the money in the kingdom."

Yesterday the Earl of Waldegrave kissed her Majestys hand, on being appointed Master of the horse to her Majesty.

We hear that yesterday Sir George Yonge, and Sir Percy Brett, resigned their places as Lords of the Admiralty.

It is said, that the time granted to produce proper evidences in support of certain complaints, was so short, that it was not accomplished; and that therefore, the Council will move on Saturday for further time,

It is said, that Mr. C--sh -g and Mr. O---s are the principal objects of a certain private man's Resentment, and of m———l resentment.

It is said the Right Hon. George Onslow has entered his declaration against the Rev. Mr. Horne, and laid his damages at 10,000l. The case it expected to come on the next term.

We hear that the betts in a political society, on a popular question, were 180 to 224.

The sum of 1,175,224l. will, its said, be wanted for the service of the present year.

We hear that 17,666 men will be wanted for the land service for the present year, including invalids, and that 624,992l. will be wanted for their pay.

It is said that Col. Luttrell will shortly vacate his seat for Middlesex.

Yesterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Hariot packet-boat, Capt. Oak.

They write from Barcelona, that a Russian man of war had just put into that port, the commander of which was only allowed forty eight hours to finish his business, and depart the Harbour.

It is reported that the establishment of a fourth Secretary of State, for the sole management of East-India affairs, is no chimera, but a scheme in agitation.

It is said Lord Cambden has frequent conferences with a great Personage, and it is generally thought at St. James's end of the town, his Lordship will again be possessed of the Seals.

The petition from the Clerk and most eminent Solicitors in the Court of Chancery, to a Great personage, praying the restoration of an honest man to an high and important office, is already signed by a great number of gentlemen; and left at a Coffee-house in Chancery-lane, for more to sign.

It is confidently asserted, that upwards of twenty lucrative sinecures will soon be created, as the majority does not at present seem quite strong enough.

Extract of a letter from Brimingham, Jan. 23.

"Since we wrote you last we are advised, both from London and Bristol, that the American ships will not take goods on board, until the revenue acts are absolutely repealed. We must therefore beg you will postpone sending our orders, till that is fully effected, which we hope may be very soon.

"We mean only orders, No. 147, and 87, be postponed, the others you have are not for America, and we wish them dispatched as speedily as possible."

Jan. 30. A morning paper mentions that the Earl of Northington has lately been sent for three times to Court, but has not attended, his Lordship proposing for the future to lead a retired life, in the country.

The Earl of Catham, who has been indisposed, is much better.

On Friday no less than eleven respectable Noblemen and Gentlemen, Members of both Houses, joined the Minority.

The principal Speakers in a late debate were, on the side of the opposition, Mr. D——ll, Mr. G. G——e, Mr. B——ke, Mr. W——n, S——t G——n; on the other side, Lord N——h, Att---y G——l, Sir G——t E——t, and the Hon. C---s F--x.

It is said that, on the dismission of a certain great law officer, he asked to know a certain Great Personage's objection; to which the P——r replied, "'Tis I who have the objection."

The address of all the Chancery Inns, to have Lord Cambden restored, is already signed by 2000 Gentlemen of the law.

Mr. H O L T.

SIR, *New-York, 10th April*, 1770.

IN your Journal, No. 1420 the Public was acquainted that, Mr. M'Dougal was visited by 45 Virgins of this City, who sung the 2d Part of the 45 Psalm after a slight Alteration: I thought it was true, for Mr. M'Dougal has been visited by Men and Women, who call out 45, and go in that Number, and they have been asked the Reason, why they adopted that Number, to which they can give no Answer, but call, "we have a Wilks of our own," this makes me think, they use the Number 45, to make his Case similar to Alderman Wilkes's Case; but there are both Men and Woman in this City, that are led away with enthusiastic notions, and this made me more ready to believe, that they were enthusiastic enough to sing the 45 Psalm; but I find in your Journal, No. 1421 it is contradicted by Mr. S. P. Please therefore, to give the following a Place in your next Paper.

Mr. S. P. You are much to be recommended, for publickly contradicting public Falshood; but I am at a Loss to know, whether you, or the writer you accuse of Falshood speaks Truth; for you say, the Virgins belong to the Dutch Church, it then seems strange to me, that Mr. M'Dougal should be careas'd by any of that Church, for it is well known, that they are dutiful and loyal to their King, and fond of good and peaceable Government, and abhor all Seditions, Factions, Riots and Tumults; But may be they belong to ——'s pretended Dutch Congregation, if this latter be true, then I am ready to believe the other Writer to be true, becaule it is well known that they are enthusiastic enough to sing the 45th Psalm; but I shall be glad if you will acquaint the Public, which of them the Virgins were of, that they may know the truth of this, and the Dutch be cleared from the Scandal, if it is not them.

A DUTCHMAN.

N E W - Y O R K, April 12.

Last Thursday Morning the Body of a new born Infant was found in a Cistern of Water in this City, where its supposed it had laid some Days.—The unnatural Mother is not known.

On Saturday Night last, between 10 and 11 o'Clock, as two young Men were crossing the Green near Liberty Pole in this City, they were stop'd by a Company of Ruffians, who knocked one of them down, and endeavored to rob him; but the other being resolute, and handling them pretty roughly, the Villains were glad to make the best of their Way off without any Booty.

Extract of a Letter from London, 24 Jan. 1770. *via Rhode-Island, to his Friend in this City.*

"I am pleased with the spirited Petition of the Freeholders of the Manor of Livingston, and the Judge's Argument.——He was always clever, and in this he shines,"

Extract of a Letter from New-Port, dated 6th April, 1770.

——A Vessel arrived here yesterday, in 9 Weeks from the Downs, the January Packet had sail'd before her; I saw a Paper of the 10th January, which mentiones an Express being arrived from Venice, with an Account of L. Bute's being at the Point of Death, and immediately after another, with an Account of his Death.

We hear that Part of Lord Dunmore's Baggage, with one of his Domesticks, is arrived at Newport; The Hope, Capt. Davis, was arrived in England.

We hear from Bergen, that on Tuesday Night last, about 10 or 11 o'Clock, the House and Barn of Mr. John Vanhouter, of that Place, by some Accident took Fire, and were entirely destroyed: We have not heard the Particulars, nor whether any Thing was saved from the Dwelling House or not; but it is said every Thing in the Barn was destroyed, among which were about a Dozen Cattle and Horses, and 15 or 20 Sheep.

Last Tuesday died *Lawrence Sweney*, as well known in this City as any Man in it, and will be perhaps as much missed.

On Thursday the 29th of March *Richard Vassall*, Esq; an English Gentleman of large Fortune in the Island of Jamaica, was married to Miss Polly Clarke, Daughter of Thomas Clarke Esq; a very beautiful, and truly amiable, young Lady,

An Epigram on a late Marriage.

"At length, gay Polly, you have paid
"For all your Triumphs past;
"The Scene is chang'd, and you are made
"A *Vassall* at the last.

Answered by a Lady, Sister to the Bridd.

"In Wedlock Women all must say,
"That horrid, frightful word *Obey*,
"Then Polly no uncommon Fate will have,
"For every married Woman is a Slave.

[The Answers of R. D. and a *Freeholder* of *Suffolk*, to D. R. on the disputs between *Rusticus* and *Publius*, concerning the proper Place of taking the Poll at Elections; also *Suffolkensis*'s Remarks upon *Semper Idem*'s 5 Queries; Also *Aristides*'s Observations upon *Americanus*'s Essay, are come to Hand, and will be inserted, as soon as we can find Room for them. Or if the Authors will be at the Expence of enlarging the Paper on purpose for their Pieces, they may be published immediately—Mean While we hope to be excused for giving the Preference to those pieces for which we either are, or are to be paid.]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Buchanan, Cockran, from Lisbon. Sloop Lydia, Freebody, jun. Rhode-Island; Sally, Alberson; and Schooner Nancy, Dowty, Philadelphia. Sloop Hester, Lowndes, Coracoa. Snow Margaret, Hamilton, Hispaniola.

Outward.—Brig Recovery, Bull; and Snow Thistles Marquis, for Lisbon; Brig St. Lawrence, Reeve, Quebec. Sloop Two Partners, Burner; and Schooner Josephus, Shourt, Jamaica. Sloop Speedwell, Smith, Boston. Schooner Nancy, Dowty, Philadelphia.

Cleared ——Snow Lisbon, Stevenson, to London. Brig Jenny, Hunter, Lisbon. Sloop Stratford, Cahler, St. Augustine; Endeavour, Heneckley, Nantucket; Pitt, Palmer, Quebec. Schooner George, Young, Maryland. Sloop Bachelor, Joram, Pensacola.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

THE House and Garden, at the North Side of Staten-Island, where Mr Holland lately lived, and from 1 to 25 Acres of Land, good for Pasture and Mowing; the Situation extremely pleasant, Fish and Oysters at the Door, in great Plenty, the House is fit for a Gentleman.——Also 60 or 70 Acres of exceeding good Wood Land within one Mile and a Half of the Landing, at the North-Side, is for Sale: For farther Particulars, inquire of Joshua Mercereau, Ship-Wright, near the Premises.

TO BE SOLD, or LEASED,

And may be entered on immediately,

THE Lease for 29 Years, from the 25th Day of March last, of the Ground and Improvements, in the Possession of Mr. Jacob Kemper, situate in the Out-Ward of this City, adjoining the new Greenwich Road, and contiguous to the Lands in the Tenure of Abraham Mortier and of David Johnston Esquires, containing near 25 acres of excellent Garden, arable and meadow Ground, of a good Soil and greatly enrich'd with Manure. The situation is pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect of the Narrows, Staten-Island, the North-River and the Jersey Shore, and would be very suitable for a Gentleman's Seat; or it might be divided into several Lots, and improved to great Advantage in the Business of gardening; and will be sold or leased in whole, or in Part, as may best suit the Purchaser, or leaser. The Garden affords a great Variety of different Kinds of Fruit, together with upwards of 20 Beds of as fine Asparagus as any on the Island, and is as forward in Cultivation as the Season will admit. For further Particulars enquire of John Morton, near the Fly-Market. 13 26

PUBLIC *Notice is hereby given, to such Creditors of John Leversage, late of the City of New-York Ship-Wright, as have any Demands on the Money that was attached at Curacoa, for the said John Leversage's Moiety of the Fishing Smack sold at that Island; that the Subscriber hath lately received the neat Proceeds of the said Sale, in order to distribute the same among such of the said John Leversage's Creditors, as had Demands on the said Smack, for whose Benefit the said Money was attached: The said Creditors are therefore hereby desired to bring in their Accounts to the Subscriber, properly attested, by the Tenth Day of May next, as the said Money received will on that Day be distributed among such of the Creditors, as shall have then rendered in their Accounts; and such as do neglect to comply with this Notification, will be excluded from any Dividend, of which they are desired to take Notice, this 6th Day of April, 1770.*

SAMUEL VAN HORNE.

THE *PUBLIC are hereby notified, that the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in Orange-Town, is continued by the Subscriber, in the same Manner as formerly.——There will, for the future, be set apart a Portion of Time, which will not interfere with the proper Time of the Latin School, when Writing and Arithmetic will be taught; also any of the Branches of the Mathematics.*

Notwithstanding the Prejudices which have been excited and propagated by certain Persons, the Public may be assured, that Orange-Town hath every Recommendation, that can be reasonably expected in a Country Town. Tho' Children may miss some Advantages here, which may be found elsewhere, they will yet find Advantages far more solid, than a City can boast. The Place is remarkable for being retired, pleasant and healthy. Vicious Examples are banished, and every Thing invites to Study.

Boarders will be received by reputable Families, for the low Price of Twelve Pounds a Year. The Cheapness of the Diet doth not arise from its being mean, but from the People being mostly Farmers, and from their having a Desire to establish a School of Learning in the Place. A constant Ferry is kept between this Place and New-York, whereby Articles can be transported very speedily.

With Regard to the Merit of the Teacher, it becometh him to say only that any Gentleman of Education is at Liberty to examine his Method of Instruction; and that those who have entrusted him or shall entrust him with the Care of their Sons, may depend upon his Diligence and Faithfulness.

RICHARD DEVENS.

N. B. The Price of Tuition is 20s. a Quarter, and 10s. for Admission. 13 26

PURSUANT to an Order of the Honourable Joseph Kitchel and Robert Gould, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Morris, Notice is hereby given, to the respective Creditors of Nathan Wilkison, an Insolvent Debtor in the Goal of the County of Morris, that they be and appear at the Court-House in Morris-Town, in the County of Morris aforesaid, on Thursday the 28th Day of April Instant, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to shew Cause, if any they have, why Assignees should not be appointed to the Estate of him the said Nathan, and he discharged from his Imprisonment, agreeable to a late Act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of this Province of New-Jersey, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."

Morris-Town, April 4, 1770. 13—2d

WHEREAS *PARNEL my Wife, hath three sundry Times eloped from my Bed and Board, without any just Reason; and whereas she was married on the 2d Day of August, 1760, by the Name of Parnel Butler, (which was her Maiden Name) to one William Saunders, Silver-Smith, now living in this City, as appears by a Certificate, which I have from the Rev. Lambertus De Ronde: Therefore I would caution and warn every Person from trusting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting; and would earnestly recommend it to all the Modest and Virtuous, to shun and avoid her as an adulterous Contemner of the Laws of God, Government and Society.*

DAVID HUMPHREVIL.

New-York, April 12, 1770. 13 26

POET'S CORNER.

A New SONG.

[Inserted by particular Desire]

Much in vogue among the Friends to Arbitrary Power, and the Soldiery at Caſtle Iſland; where it was compoſed, ſince the troops have evacated the Town of Boſton.

YOU ſimple Boſtonians, I'd have you beware,
Of your Liberty-Tree I would have you take Care.
For if that we chance to return to the Town,
Your Houſes and Stores will come tumbling down.
Derry down, down, hey. derry down.

2. *If you will not agree to Old England's Lawſ,*
I fear that K—g H——k will ſoon get the Yawſ;
But he need not fear, for I ſwear we will,
For the want of a Doctor, give him a hard Pill.
Derry down, &c.

3. *A brave Reinforcement, we ſoon think to get;*
Then we will make you poor Pumpkins to ſweat:
Our Drums they'll rattle, and then you will run
To the Devil himſelf, from the Sight of a Gun.
Derry dowy, &c.

4. *Our Fleet and our Army, they ſoon will arrive,*
Then to a bleak Iſland you ſhall not us drive.
In every Houſe, you ſhall have three or four,
And if that will not pleaſe you, you ſhall have half a Score.
Derry down, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
ANTHONY VANDAM,
MADEIRA WINE, of the Vintage, 1765, 1767, and 1768.
WEST-INDIA RUM.
MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
MOLLASSES.
COTTON.
COCOA.
DEER SKINS, in the Hair. 22—25

LEFT in a Store in this City, a paper with ſome Money, the owner applying to the printer hereof, may hear where to get it again, by paying the Charge of this Advertiſement. April 3d, 1770. 22 25.

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange, Juſt re-printed, and ready to deliver to the Subſcribers,

A BRIEF
NARRATIVE
OF THE
CASE and TRIAL
OF
JOHN PETER ZENGER.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A ſhort Account of the Trial of Mr. OWEN, for a Libel.
As ALSO,
An ESSAY on the Duty of JURIES, &c.

TO BE LET,

FROM the firſt day of May next; a new-houſe, two ſtories high, ſix fire places, and a dry cellar: The whole well finiſhed; wherein Mr. John Lamb now lives, next the corner of Mr. Cruger's houſe, on the dock, fronting the River. Inquire of Gerardus Duyckink, at the corner of the Old Slip Market: Where yet may be had, an aſſortment of articles at preſent ſomewhat ſcarce, glaſs ware ſuch as wine-glaſſes, decanters &c. Iron wire ſorted, box tin, London and Briſtol pewter, paper hangings, window glaſs, painters and dyers colours; and ſundry other articles to them connected; a large and compleat aſſorment of China and drugs.—with many other articles belonging to different branches, too tedious to mention.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

ON Tueſday the Eighth Day of May next, the Dwelling, Houſe and Tract or Parcel of Land, containing five or ſix Acres, ſituated at a Place called and known by the name of Tappan Landing, in Orange Town, in the County of Orange, and Province of New-York; it is a moſt commodious ſituation for a Store and Tavern, as it is the only Landing Place, from the North-River, within ſeveral Miles of it. So that all the Inhabitants of that part of the Country who go to New-York by Water, and all the Trade and Produce of that part of the Country muſt go that way to New-York. The Place is capable of very great improvement; a fine Stream, (on which Stands a Mill) being adjoining to it, and it has been found by Experience, to be a very advantageous Place for a Store in the Hands of a Perſon who Underſtands, and is able to carry on Trade, as from its ſituation, ſuch a Perſon may Command almoſt all the Trade in the Country.

Alſo there will be Sold at the ſame Time, and Place, two Acres of very valuable Salt Meadow, lying next to the Krom-kill, in Orange Town aforeſaid. The Vendue will be held, at or near the Houſe of Caſparus Maybe, in Orange Town aforeſaid, and will begin at Ten of the Clock of the abovementioned day. When the Terms of Sale will be made known, and a good Title given to the purchaſer, by Iſaac Browne Eſq; at Hackintack (who is empowered for that purpoſe,) or by the Owner thereof,

March 26, 1770. 22—25 BERNARD LINTOT.

TO Be Sold at public Vendue, at the houſe where William Douglaſs now lives, on the north ſide of Staten-Iſland. On the 26th day of April, a Negro Boy, near Sixteen years old, an exceeding handy boy, has had the Small-Pox and Meaſles, and is of an excellent conſtitution. A Negro Wench, about 27 years old, an excellent cook, waſhes and irons well, and uſed to all ſorts of houſe work; alſo two good riding chairs, and two good ferry boats, a waggon and horſes, with a conſiderable quantity of houſehold goods: The above place to be let for a Ferry, Tavern, and Farm; the leſſee to have immediate poſſeſſion to work on it. The Vendue to begin at Ten of the Clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given by

Aril 2d, 1770. 22—25 WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

New-Jerſey, Monmouth. } BY Order of the Honourable John Anderſon, John Taylor, John Wardell, James Lawrence, Eſqrs. four of the Judges of the Court of Common pleas for ſaid County, that James Everingham, Priſoner for Debt in ſaid Goal, was this twenty-firſt Day of March, 1770, qualified to his Schedule of his Eſtate, purſuant to a late act of Aſſembly, an Act Entitled an Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, made this preſent Tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, &c. Now this is to give Notice to the Creditors of ſaid Debtor, that they be together at the Court-Houſe, of ſaid County, on the 25th Day of April next, to ſhew Cauſe if any they have, why the ſaid Debtor's Eſtate ſhould not be Aſſigned, for the Uſe of his Creditors, and his Body diſcharged from his confinement, purſuant to ſaid Act. 22—25

Monmouth Goal, March 21ſt. 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe John Dunlap, lives in, at public Vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on the 19th Inſtant, or at Private Sale, any Time before; the houſe is in good Repair with Seven Fire Places in the ſame, a front-Cellar, and Kitchen Cellar, a large yard with a pump and Ciſtren in the ſame; it ſtands in a good Part of the City for Buſineſs, nigh the Fly-Market, next Door to Mr. Benjamin Gomez, and nearly oppoſite to Henry White, Eſq; a good Title will be given for the ſame. New-York, 4th April, 1770. 22—25

TO BE LET

And entered upon immediately,

PART of the pleaſant farm, in the tenure of Robert Murray, ſituate on Incklinberg, in the Out-ward of this city, adjoining the road to Kingsbridge.—For further particulars, enquire of Mary Murray, at the houſe of the ſaid Robert Murray, or of John Murray 22 24

TO BE LET,

From the firſt of MAY next,

A Houſe in Maiden-Lane, oppoſite to Mr. Rutger's Brew Houſe, with ſeven fire places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a good ciſtern: Inquire of the Printer hereof. 14 28

TO BE SOLD,

Upon as reaſonable Terms, as they ſold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at

ABEEL and BYVANCK's,

Near Coenties-Market,

A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

AS ALSO,

BEST Powder,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
and. Nails by the Caſk,
Do. ſorted, by the ſmaller Quantity, at the uſual Price,
Copperas,
Allum,
Chalk by the Ct.
Bar Lead,
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do. Stew Pans,
Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chiſels ſorted, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported from Great Britain, and at a leſs Price.

They have alſo finiſhing off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Sithes, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported

N B. They receive Pennſylvania Money in Payment for Goods. 22—

TO BE SOLD,

For CASH only, at firſt COST,

THE Shop and Houſhold Goods of Thomas Charles Willett, the lower End of Wall-Street, with the Sign, Counters, Shelves and Drawers, and all the Shop Utenſils.

All Perſons who have any Demands on the ſaid Thomas C. Willett, are deſired to call with their Accounts, before the 28th of April next, and they ſhall be paid;—and it is expected, that thoſe few Cuſtomers, whoſe Bills are unſettled, will pay their reſpective Debts before that Time; as Mrs. Willett propoſes going in the firſt Ship to Europe.

Notice is hereby given, to the Perſons who left Rings, Buttons, Linen, &c. with Mrs. Willett, in Lieu of a Sum of Money due; That if they are not taken away before the 28th of April, they will be diſpoſed of towards Payment of the Debt, tho' not equal to the Sum due. 22 24

Remains for SALE, at

WILLIAM NEILSON's STORE,

In Great Dock-Street,

A large Aſſortment of the following GOODS,
Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black, white, green, red, ſcarlet, brown, coffee, crimſon, ſnuff, and drab coloured ſhalloons; black ſattinets, gold and brown ſuperfine muſſinets, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. ſcarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of ſtript and printed linens and cottons, gold and red croſs barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd do. red and black flower'd linens; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. ſewing ſilks of all colours, taylors threads of the beſt quality, hair bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 ſwanſkin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimſon, red, ſcarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, ſcarlet, crimſon and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd friſes and ratteens; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled linſeys and narrow cloths; alſo choice butter in firkins, &c. 16 28

N. B. The above goods will be ſold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.

To be LET or SOLD, from the 1ſt of May next.

THE noted houſe and lot of land generally known by the name of the Glaſs-Houſe, where Mr Taylor now lives; whoever inclines to purchace or rent the ſame may apply to James Sacket or Cary Ludlow. 13—

To be SOLD, by

NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near Dſwego-Market;

LOndon long pipes, TD
A variety of Scot's thread, by the ounce or pound,
Scot's ſnuff in bladders, or by the lb.
Felt hats, men and boys caſtor ditto,
White Chapel round and ſquare pointed needles,
Knitting needles, Jews harps,
Horn combs, and ivory fine teeth'd ditto,
Paſtboard and ſilk ſtay laces,
Cruels and Engliſh worſteds,
Calicoes, ſtamp'd linen and cottons, white calicoes,
Muſlins and French cottons,
Long lawns, cambricks, and Plain lawns,
A variety of thread laces, and Darning threads,
Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
Ell black gauze, love and love ribbons,
Silk and leather womens gloves,
Worſted and leather womens mits
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and 6-4 bunts,
Beſt China cups and ſaucers,
Poplins, worſted damaſks, & Camblets,
Black and coloured India taffeties,
Black Engliſh taffeties and Perſians,
Sarſenets, various colours,
Knee garters, various colours,
Broad-cloths of various colours and prices,
Bath rugs, rateens, friſes, and half thicks,
Peniſtons, flannels, long ells,
German ſerges,
Rateens, ſhalloons, durants,
Calimancoes, tammies, variety of ſhags, velvets,
Everlaſtings, ſerge de nimes,
Satinets,
Stocking patterns, variety of Sewing ſilks,
Buttons, twiſt, coloured Thread, buckram,
Coat bindings, quality bindings, ſilk ferrets,
Galoons, yellow canvas for working ſamplers,
Writing paper, ink-powder, and primers,
Pſalters, Dilworth's ſpelling books,
New teſtaments and bibles,
Dutch folio bibles,
A variety of Dutch books for teaching children,
Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8 checks,
Nankeens, by the piece,
Hoſes, Briſtol, Iriſh, and childrens ſhoes,
Souſhong and bohea tea,
Cotton,
Pepper, coffee, chocolate, and powder blue,
Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace,
Alſo, a complete ſet of tinmans tools.

16 22

THE impoſition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their moſt ſacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itſelf impolitic, abſurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herſelf; Yet, notwithſtanding the abſurdity of the meaſure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles ſo neceſſary to us, that it was with reaſon ſuppoſed we could not do without them, and therefore ſhould be compelled by our wants, to ſubmit to the impoſition.

The reſolutions of the colonies to ſtop importation from Great Britain, till ſhe retracted her unjuſt claims, was judiciouſly calculated to anſwer the end, but defective in making proviſion for a ſupply of the neceſſary articles by other means.——If this ſupply cannot be obtained, for articles of abſolute neceſſity, it is impoſſible that our agreement for non-importation ſhould long ſubſiſt, or anſwer the end propoſed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the deſign, and would preſerve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all poſſible encouragement to the manufactures among ourſelves, of thoſe neceſſary articles on which Great Britain has impoſed duties. Among theſe articles none is more neceſſary and conſiderable than paper,——nor more eaſily ſupplied, among our ſelves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.——Without rags it is impoſſible for them to ſupply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly ſufficient for the purpoſe, if people would only be at the pains to ſave them.—The value to each perſon is ſuch a triſle, they do not think it worth while, but they ſhould not ſave them merely for the value to themſelves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the ſervice they would do their country, in whoſe welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raiſe a quantity ſufficient to anſwer the end,—And ſurely thoſe who will not be at the pains of this little ſervice, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be ſo eſteemed.

☞ Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and ſells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

To be SOLD,
By PETER THOMPSON,
At PECK's-SLIP,

OARS,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—CaſtileSoap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9—

JAMES DEAS,

Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

AT the Corner, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street,—where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs of all Sorts. 68—

SHRUB of the beſt Quality and choice freſh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewiſe the beſt Tent Wine in Bottles, to be ſold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf. 68—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

Mr. HOLT,

THE Piece ſigned *Ham*
is too plain either to
the Perſon ſo virulently a
malevolent L——r ought
with Certainty whether I w
Publication which *he* takes
he proceeded to load me with
the Preſumption to file a B
him to compel the Payment
he has ſcandalouſly evaded,
Promiſes for many Years p
him a ſufficient Reaſon to fix
to call the *infamous Product*
Since, however *he* emplo
bling againſt me, inſtead of p
in Support of his frivolou
ſome Pretence of being ſick i
he was well enough to arm
in Defence of the *Party P*
he gained of me ſo ma
at leaſt to have confined
"*Bounds of Decency*," and
"*Regard to Truth*," *he* ſo ſt
others.——How far *he* has
and Principles in *his* notable
my preſent Buſineſs to inquir
not publickly prove *him* to b
taable Crimes of which *he*
his firſt Aſſertion is, "*Th*
Gentlemen to ſign a Publica
Papers, that contained a ſe
The Gentlemen who ſigned
to in Gaine's Paper, were eig
altho' *three* of them did aft
they had ſigned it inadvert
ſtrictly approve of it; neither
thorized *him* to ſay that the
that they were either of them
it.—The other fifteen Gen
in Vindication of my Innocen
bing this Paper, that the Pu
ſigned, relative to *the L*——
their entire Approbation and
Leonard Liſpenard,
Gerard Wm. Beekman,
David Johnſton,
Peter Bogart,
John Wm. Vredenburg,
William Walton,
Jacob Brewerton,
Charles Nicoll,

Hence is it evident how
Truth can be depended
tegrity leſs queſtionable,
Statute of Limitations as
ſeſſion, and who has purcha
emption, againſt a Mortga
an honeſt Debt, and that in
mortgaged Premiſes are conſe
ſufficient to pay *all* the Incum
deed told, that *he* begins to l
Eyes, as *he* has in many othe
a long Time paſt; and nev
himſelf again as an Aſſembly
Indeed failing in three ſucceſ
than ſufficient to teach a Man
unbounded Aſſurance, how
would be for *him* to make a
What *he* means by the elega
Gap of a Party, is rather u
take *his* Meaning, I do not
my Country a more acceptable
any Gap which would exclud
a Complexion.——I had in
ago conceived a favourable
promiſed to give *him* my Vo
ceſſary; but I have long ſinc
yea Foot of the *pretended* Pa
Mortification, *he* has met with
Turn Coats as myſelf; who I m
ways be equally zealous to oppo
Poſt of *Truſt*.——That *he* ſh
racter of a Son of Liberty, is
Effrontery; ſince it is a Fact
City, that *he* never appeared
the Contrary, Did *he* not
Company at Albany, that th
which firſt opened the Eye
founded the Alarm Bell, wer
not about a Year afterwards,
tle Party, at Crown Point, af
enough to conſider and digeſt
ſame *ſlaviſh* Doctrine? Did
convince a Gentleman who c
they were treaſonable, and p
next Day at *his* Chambers for
he not openly diſcourage inſtr
to read and anſwer the Boſton
miſterial Mandate forbid them
mediate Diſſolution? Did n
ſolicit conſtitutional Reſolves,
Act depriving us of our Legi
then a warm Advocate for
Troops, previous to the Reſo

Mr. HOLT,

THE Piece signed *Hampden* in your last Paper, is too plain either to mistake the Author, or the Person so virulently attacked in it.——The malevolent L——r ought at least to have known with Certainty whether I was the Author of the Publication which *he* takes so much amiss, before *he* proceeded to load me with Abuse.——But I had the Presumption to file a Bill in Chancery against *him* to compel the Payment of a just Debt, which *he* has scandalously evaded, contrary to *his* solemn Promises for many Years past; and that is with *him* a sufficient Reason to fix on me what *he* is pleased to call the *infamous Production*.

Since, however *he* employed the Time in scribbling against me, instead of preparing an Argument in Support of his frivolous Demurrer, under the *low* Pretence of being sick in the Day Time, tho' he was well enough to arm, and walk at Night, in Defence of the *Party Pole*, by which Artifice *he* gained of me so many Days; *he* ought at least to have confined *himself* within the "*Bounds of Decency*," and observed, "*the sacred Regard to Truth*," *he* so strongly recommends to others.——How far *he* has adhered to *his* pretended Principles in *his* notable Publication, shall be my present Business to inquire, and whether I cannot publickly prove *him* to be guilty of *all* the detestable Crimes of which *he* accuses me.——

His first Assertion is, "*That I imposed on sundry Gentlemen to sign a Publication in one of Gaine's Papers, that contained a scandalous Falsehood.*"—The Gentlemen who signed the Publication alluded to in Gaine's Paper, were eighteen in Number; and altho' *three* of them did afterwards intimate that they had signed it inadvertantly, and did not *intirely* approve of it; neither of them could have authorized *him* to say that they were *not consulted*, or that they were either of them *imposed* on in signing it.—The other fifteen Gentlemen do once more, in Vindication of my Innocence, signify by subscribing this Paper, that the Publication they before signed, relative to *the L——r's* Conduct, was with their entire Approbation and Consent.—

Leonard Lispenard,	Isaac Low,
Gerard Wm. Beekman,	George Harrison,
David Johnston,	D. Schuyler,
Peter Bogart,	Abel Hardenbrook,
John Wm. Vredenburg,	John Harris Cruger,
William Walton.	Theophilact Bache,
Jacob Brewerton,	Edward Laight.
Charles Nicoll,	

Hence is it evident how little *his* Candour or Truth can be depended on: Nor is *his* Integrity less questionable, who could plead the Statute of Limitations as a Mortgagee *in* Possession, and who has purchased the Equity of Redemption, against a Mortgagee *out* of Possession for an honest Debt, and that in an Instance where the mortgaged Premises are confessedly vastly more than sufficient to pay *all* the Incumbrances.——I am indeed told, that *he* begins to look as little in *his* own Eyes, as *he* has in many others as well as mine for a long Time past; and never intends to obtrude *himself* again as an Assembly Man, for this City.—Indeed failing in three successive Attempts is more than sufficient to teach a Man, even of *the L——r's* unbounded Assurance, how superlatively vain it would be for *him* to make a *fourth* Trial.——What *he* means by the elegant Expression of a *Stop Gap* of a Party, is rather unintelligible, but if I take *his* Meaning, I do not think I could render my Country a more acceptable Service than stopping *any Gap* which would exclude a *L——r* of so *black* a Complexion.——I had indeed about ten Years ago conceived a favourable Opinion of *him*, and promised to give *him* my Vote, if it had been necessary; but I have long since discovered the Cloven Foot of the *pretended* Patriot, and to *his* great Mortification, *he* has met with a vast Number of such *Turn Coats* as myself; who I make no Doubt will always be equally zealous to oppose *his* Elevation to any Post of *Trust*.——That *he* should assume the Character of a Son of Liberty, is a striking Instance of Effrontery; since it is a Fact notorious to the whole City, that *he* never appeared in her Defence;—on the Contrary, Did *he* not maintain in a public Company at Albany, that the Virginia Resolves, which first opened the Eyes of Americans and sounded the Alarm Bell, were Treason? Did *he* not about a Year afterwards, at a numerous Turtle Party, at Crown Point, after having had Time enough to consider and digest them, maintain the same *slavish* Doctrine? Did *he* not then offer to convince a Gentleman who contradicted *him*, that they were treasonable, and press him to call the next Day at *his* Chambers for *that* Purpose? Did *he* not openly discourage instructing our Members, to read and answer the Boston Letter, which a Ministerial Mandate forbid them to do, on Pain of immediate Dissolution? Did not these Instructions solicit constitutional Resolves, against the arbitrary Act depriving us of our Legislation? was *he* not then a warm Advocate for giving Money to the Troops, previous to the Resolves?—How strange therefore! that *he* should presume to prostitute the Expression of the immortal Mr. Pitt, that *he* is for *Measures* not *Men*?—Whatever might have been the Objection of those who have lately assumed the Name of the *real* Sons of Liberty, to toasting the Lieut. Governor, it is most reasonable to suppose from the general Tenor of *the L——r's* Conduct, that the true Source of *his* Objection, was, *the Proposal of an Act to regulate the Practice of the Law*.——That the Assembly did not comply with so reasonable a Proposal, will not be at all wondered at, if it be considered that the H——e was then under the Guidance and Direction of the very Profession against which the Remedy was sought.——Less Reason have we to be surprised, where *he* was concerned, that the Treasury has been opened to defend *his* private Property. Part of the mortgaged Premises alluded to in this Paper, at the Expence of several Thousand Pounds, instead of only fifteen Hundred, which was the most the H——e intended to allow for *that* Service.——But I am tired of recounting the many Ways *he* has taken to render *himself* odious.—I proceed now to make some Remarks on *his* equivocal Production.——

I do not find it is contradicted, that about 300 People, *gentle* and *simple*, may have met and dined at Hampden-Hall, as is asserted; it is only said, that no more than about 126, including Gentlemen, Freeholders, Freemen and *Boys*, dined and *paid* for their Dinners; nor does it appear by the Affidavit, that more than about the Number 126 did actually *pay* for their *own* Dinners.——Therefore until the Fact is more clearly proved, it is premature to call the Author a *Misrepresenter*, or to "*expect he will ask Pardon for imposing on the Public.*"—Let *him* publish the Names of those who dined at Hampden-Hall and actually *paid* each Man for his Dinner.—Affidavits are by no Means necessary; and by Way of setting the Example, the Names of those who composed *the Club* at De La Montanye's, being only 233, who actually *paid* each Man for his Dinner, except only 9 or 10, who have not yet called for that Purpose, are subjoined. *——If *the L——r* can, consistent with *his* Principles, persuade *himself* to act the same candid, ingenuous Part, the Public will be able to judge at which of the Houses, People were collected from *every Hole and Corner*, who met of their own accord, and who, and where those assembled, who were invited by *Van Hook* the Sexton, with the same Formality and Regularity as to a Funeral, and whether the Number of about 126 who actually *paid* each Man for his Dinner at Hampden-Hall, is not *really* the Truth.

The next Assertion for which the supposed Author of the Publication is so severely handled, is, "*That the first and second Toasts which these loyal Sons of Liberty actually drank, as appears by a printed Copy of them for the Day, were,*" &c.——That the Toasts asserted to have been *actually* drank, were taken from a printed Copy of them handed about *that* Day, without the least Deviation or Alteration, is certain; and therefore any Person had a just Right to suppose they had been *actually* drank; for it could hardly be imagined that a Set of Toasts would have been framed, and *formally* printed for any other Purpose than to be *actually* drank; and altho' the Toasts may have been altered and transposed before Dinner, many, as well as myself are nevertheless convinced that it was done *only* to save Appearances; but it requires better Authority than *the L——r's* to convince the Town that they were *actually* drank in the Manner *he* asserts.

No Man has a Right to lug the Chamber of Commerce into any political Controversy; or to apply Words spoken in Ridicule to support their ludicrous Number 45. This was evidently a mean Artifice to lead the other Colonies into an Opinion that 45 Members of so respectable a Corporation, patronized and encouraged the insignificant S-p-t-n, accused of being the Publisher of the scandalous, seditious Production, for which he is now imprisoned; the Propriety of undeceiving the Public is therefore manifest.——And although *the L——r* may possibly have the Pleasure of being intimately acquainted with *some* of the Gentlemen of *that* Board, *he* has constantly had the Mortification of being strenuously opposed by *most* of them in all *his* political Manœuvres.

I have lately had the Curiosity to look over the List of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, and am confident, it would be difficult to find above 14 or 15 at most out of the 73 Members, who do not regard Mr. M'——l in the contemptible Light he was represented: Nor do I believe, notwithstanding the many curious Efforts to render him *popular*, that he has a much greater Proportion of Advocates amongst the Inhabitants of this City, than he was asserted to have amongst the Merchants of the Chamber of Commerce.——

I will however do him the Justice to declare, that on strict Inquiry, the Assertor could have had no other Authority than *current* Report, to say that he endeavoured to prevent the burning of G——r B——d's Effigy, by turning I——r. ——But, that he early embarked in the Cause of Liberty, or that he ever appeared amongst its Votaries, until about *that* Time, cannot be maintained. He was in Fact so little known, and for that and some other Reasons regarded with so suspicious an Eye, by those who then were understood to be the Sons of Liberty, that they declared amongst themselves, against admitting him in their private Councils on Matters of Importance, lest he might turn I——r, from whence the Report of his having endeavoured to do so, must have taken its rise; And as I would not have any undue Prejudices inculcated against the *illustrious* Prisoner, I feel a peculiar Pleasure in the present Opportunity, of stating the Matter in its proper Light.

I hope I have said enough to convince *the L——r* that I am no *Sycophant*, if not, I shall speak plainer the next Opportunity, and for the present shall subscribe myself as more consonant with my well known Character, which *his* slanderous Pen can never injure.

PLAIN TRUTH.

* Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Thomas Jones, Oliver De Lancey, John Cruger, James Jauncey, Jacob Walton, Frederick Phillips, John De Lancey, John DeNoyellis, Andrew Gautier, George Brewerton, John Dyckman, Esquires; William Hugget, Hubert Van Wagennen, Jacob Brewerton, Augustus Van Courtlandt, George Harrison, David Johnson, Andrew Barclay, John Alsop, Anthony Lispenard, Anthony Rutgers, Nicholas Gouverneur, John Aspinwall, John Harris Cruger, William Walton, Garret G. Beekman, G. Wm. Beekman, Theophilact Bache, George Folliot, Tho. Wm. Moore, Harmen Goverueur, 16s. Augustus Van Horne, Isaac Low, James Van Cortlandt, Philip Van Cortlandt, Frederick De Peyster, Gerard Walton, Thomas Walton, Alexander Wallace, Daniel Stiles, William M'Adam, Miles Sherbrook, Willet Taylor, Doct. M'Kensey, Abraham Lynsen, Andrew Hamersly, Mr. Humphreys, Baltus Van Kleek, Rem Rapelje, Peter Mazier, Peter Brown, James Abeel, John Woods, Joseph Bull, Samuel Verplanck, John Marston, Grove Bend, Garret Beekman, Thomas Brownjohn, Isaac Corsa, William Vredenburgh, Nicholas Anthony, sen. 16s. George Brewerton, jun. John Tudor, Cornelius Bradford, William Brownjohn, John M'Kenny, William Jauncey, Cary Ludlow, James Jauncey, jun. William Ludlow, Leonard Lispenard, jun. Adolph Phillipse, William Imlay, Barent Cuyler, James Beekman, George Harrison, jun. John Schuyler, Samuel Burling, George Ludlow, Gabriel Ludlow, John Thurman, Dirck Schuyler, Abel Hardenbrook, sen. Joseph Robinson, Geromes Van Alstyne, Matthew Van Alstyne, Conradt Ham, James Willmot, David Beekman, James Hallet, Abel Hardenbrook, jun. Jonathan Lawrence, Thomas Lawrence, Vincent Tilyou, Thomas Brookman, George Stanton, Francis Dominick, John Clark, sen. Charles Phillipse, Morris Earl, William Nixon, Theophilus Antony, Peter Berton, Jonathan Nash, Mr. Jones, George Hobson, Walter Cozine, George Ball, Adam Engler, Henry Dawson, William Pemberton, James Wessell, Thomas Hyat, John Devan, George Bereks, Philip Keesick, Oliver Templeton, Isaac Heron, James Wells, John Outhout, Jacob Hallit, James Young, William Winterton, Nicholas N. Antony, Elias Degrusha, jun. Frederick Rynlander, Benjamin Williams, John Saunders, James Dunscomb, Capt. Turner, Richard Leaycraft, Robert Waddell, Peter Van Schaick, Dr. Thomas Jones, William Butler, Thomas Pettet, Mervine Perry, George Bell, John Kelly, John Watts, Esq; Capt. Chambers, Peter Metselies, Thomas Warner, Henry Brovoort, Joseph Cox, Capt. Finglas, Edward Nicoll, sen. William Camp, Edward Bardin, Benjamin Stout, David Hunt, Elias Degrusha, sen. Lewis Relea, George Shaw, Daniel Dunscomb, Richard Stevens, N Benjamin Helms, Dan. M'Cormick, Peter Schermerhorne, Henry Ustick, Edward Nicoll, Esq; William Laight, John Vardell, Isaac Guion, Alexander Uxburgh, David Grim, Edward Nicoll, jun. Samuel Johnson, John Child, Christian Pontious, F. Fowler, John B. Ling, John Smith, John Clark, jun. Philip Lidick. Andries Lucum, Peter Grim, David Gardner, David Knolt, Wendele Dubois, Alexander Fink, Samuel Valkenham, Frederick Shunard, Oliver Mildebergh, James Bennet, John Johnson, John Taylor, Capt. Billaird, Francis Burke, James Yoemens, Thomas Ming, John Norwood, John Dalley, Robert Harden, John Buckland, James La Mersney, William Heath, Francis Kooly, John German, James Harris, 16s. Richard Berian, Charles Ramage, Thomas Barclay, John Clark, Thomas Chesman, William Miller, Daniel Lawrence, Robert Sands, John Lochart, James Slone, William Marriner, John Scanline De Groot, Henry Peckwell, John De La Matre, Sylvanus Dillingham, Philip Cockran, James Armstrong, Joshua de St Croix, John B. Moore, Benjamin Moore, William Ustick, Evert Bancker, jun. Theophilus Hardenbrook, Charles Nicholl, Joseph Totten, Stephen Crosfield, Henry Law, Joseph Allicocke, Edward Laight, Frederick V. Cortlandt. In all 238.

WILLIAMSBURG, (*in Virginia*) *March* 15.

Capt. Page, arrived in Hampton road, in eight weeks from the Downs, and bound to Potowmack, says that the first business the Parliament went upon, after their meeting, was American affairs, the determination of which they put off until the 14th, when it was universally believed, all the revenue acts would be repealed. That it was thought there would be no dissolution of Parliament, and that the present Ministry would stand firm. That Wilkes and his party made still a bustle, and that the mob threatened to take him out of the King's Bench prison by force. That Captain Walker, with several other ships for Virginia, and a number for different places of the continent, waited only for the repeal of the revenue acts, who expected to be all fully freighted with goods upon the joyful occasion.

NEW-LONDON, *March* 30.

Capt. Joseph Powers, of the Sloop Three Brothers, who arrived at Dominico, from this port, the 7th ult. on his passage, in Lat. 37. N. Long. 66, 20. W. run by an English built Ship, about 250 Tons, white Bottom and Woman Head, with all her Sails bent, handed, and Jack at Mast-head, her Long Boat overboard and in tight, one of her Dead Lights stove in, and no Body on board, as he supposed, having hail'd her sundry Times. The Wind blowing hard prevented his going on board.

The WATCHMAN. No. II.

Flectere si nequeo superos. Acheronta movebo. VIRG.

IT is a truth confirmed by the experience of all ages, that a few often govern the multitude. This was eminently exemplified in Mr. *De Lan-y*, as hath been abundantly proved in the preceding paper. His loss therefore muſt have been irretrievable to his family, for he may juſtly be conſidered to have been the prime mover of the province, and the political ſoul of his family. The reader will readily ſee that they loſt by his death, the principal ſource of their power and political importance: For they were thereby deprived not only of his underſtanding to plan, and the weight and influence of his character to aid the execution; but they loſt the great power ariſing from the gift of offices which he had, as the King's Repreſentative, and which he uſed as a boon to give and promiſe when he wanted a uſeful agent, for any particular purpoſe to bring about his ambitious deſigns. But, to return to our anti conſtitutional and inglorious Aſſembly. The ſeventh year being near expired in December 1758, at which time they were convened, and as they could not meet at the ordinary time for another ſeſſion within that year, ſo as that ſufficient time might be given thereafter for electing a new Aſſembly before Mr. *D. Lan-y* ſuppoſed the public ſervice of the war would make it neceſſary to meet them, he put an end to the ſeſſion on the ſixteenth by a diſſolution. Some time after that, Mr. *W-tts* and *W l n*, who were zealous partizans of the family, got a ſeat in the Council; their influence was ſome alleviation of the political loſs ſuſtained by the family in the death of the Lieutenant Governor. But while they were filling the Seats in the Upper Houſe, which gave them voices in the appointment of various officers in the province, proper attention muſt be paid to the Lower Houſe, which has the command of the Treaſury, and conſequently of the Governor, as he depends on the grants of it for his ſupport. Therefore as Mr. *H---y Cr-g-r* declined to ſerve as Repreſentative in the ſubſequent Aſſembly, Meſſrs. *Oliv r De L-n-y*, and *J- h Cr g-r* were returned members for the city; who with Mr. *P t--r De L n-y* and Mr. *Ph l--ſe*, ſerved to manage and intrigue for him in the Lower Houſe. The former of theſe gentlemen, ſhortly after the death of his brother (which happened on the 30th of July 1760) followed his friends to the Council Board; ſo that the family's ſtrength was greatly diminiſhed in the repreſentation. They were too well acquainted with the importance of keeping up their ſtrength in ſo capital a poſt as the Aſſembly, (which was neceſſary in order to make any figure in the field of politics) to neglect the reinforcing of it. This Aſſembly being diſſolved on the demiſe of his late Majeſty, writs were iſſued for electing a new one, returnable the third of March 1761; which gave the ambitious family an opportunity to try their political ſtrength, in endeavouring to replace the force they had removed from the Lower Houſe. Accordingly they fixed on Mr. *J—s De L-n—y* (the eldeſt ſon of the Lieutenant Governor) for a candidate, in whom the hopes of the family centers, to maintain and perpetuate the dignity and reputation of it. Mr. *J—n C-g-r*, Mr. *Ph-l-p L-v—ſt-n*, Mr. *L—n-rd L-ſ—n-d*, Mr. *W-ll-m B y—d*, and Mr. *J—n M-r-n Se-tt*, were the other candidates. The *Cr-g-r* and *De L-n—y* intereſt being in ſome meaſure divided, and the gentlemen having each a conſiderable and diſtinct intereſt, and the election being pretty tight, between the other five candidates, Mr *De L-n—y* loſt his election, and was the loweſt candidate by a conſiderable difference, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertion of the family, by coaxing and bullying, where either, promiſed ſucceſs. Thus was the Son of the man, who uſed to give law to this province, and ſettled elections at a beer-houſe with his companions by ſending out his minions, denied the honour which the people conferred, on men, ſome of whom were as ſubſervient to his father, as a Turk is to the Grand Seignor. But the mighty was fallen, the artful domineering *J—s* was no more! This diſappointment muſt have been very mortifying to a family unuſed to controul, who a year before would have ſpurned at the man who durſt oppoſe them. Yes, there is reaſon to think they were greatly chagrined. Determined not to be paſſive with this diſgrace on their former political omnipotence, they reſolved to loſe no time in preparing againſt the next election: Knowing by long experience the importance of ſeizing time by the forelock, eſpecially in ſuch matters. Some of the inhabitants of this city making too free with the orchards and gardens in the vicinity of it, gave occaſion to the proprietors, to apply to the Aſſembly for a law, that ſhould ſubject treſpaſſers on their lands to a fine, unleſs they had permiſſion to enter them: In conſequence of which a law paſſed to remedy that grievance. The ſportſmen, and many other perſons clamoured greatly againſt the Aſſembly for making this law; alledging, that it was a violation of their charter rights, which gives a privilege to hunt and fiſh on the iſland of New-York, the whole of which is comprehended in the grant to the corporation by the charter. Whether the uneaſineſs given by that law was well or ill founded, it was a diſguſt that the *De L-ny* family thought very favourable to improve, to promote their ambitious deſigns, and draw the attention of the malecontents to his intended ſenator. To effect this, and to make his conduct appear in contraſt not only with his neighbour's, but with the city members who were concerned in making the law aforeſaid; he (by advice of his friends) gave free liberty of gunning on his eſtate in the neighbourhood of this city. He muſt be very ignorant of mankind who is at any loſs to know what effect this ſtroke of policy had on the diſaffected. Our political family, watching every occaſion that offered to favour their deſigns, and as the Stamp act brought a number of the middle rank of people together under the name of the ſons of liberty, they adviſed their diſappointed candidate to aſſociate with them; as no company could be more eligible for a man, who wanted to gain the ſuffrages of the people, than ſuch whoſe profeſt deſign was to promote liberty. The expediency of this conduct was ſtrongly enforced by a conſideration that generally promiſed ſucceſs, viz. the aſcendency gained by the people of figure over their inferiors, by mixing with them; and as he was of one of the firſt families in the colony, it could not fail to produce that effect; and eſpecially as none of the firſt people of the city were among them: *For which they are deſervedly reproached, to this day.* The bait took with the credulous well-meaning multitude, who thought they had diſcovered *a Cato* that would die in his country's cauſe; but the ſequel will prove they were deluded. Here I ſhall beg leave to make a ſmall digreſſion. The Sons of Liberty, conſidered as a body, were actuated by a laudable principle; but not being well acquainted with the artifices of the *De L-n —y*s they were impoſed on. Notwithſtanding I can aſſure all the friends to liberty in *Britain*, *Ireland* and *America*, that it is to them and to the middle rank of people that this colony and the common cauſe is indebted for the bold ſtand made for liberty in this province, and not to the firſt-rate inhabitants. And if the gentlemen of political integrity in the city, who, I know are true friends to liberty, had joined this people, they would have got their confidence, which would have prevented the great abuſe of it by the domineering, deſigning, artful and venal *De L-n—ys*, who have preſumed on their ſtanding with theſe people, to take the arbitrary and unconſtitutional ſteps they have done, which has given juſt cauſe of offence and uneaſineſs to all men of candour who are well wiſhers to the weal of the colony. But to return to our politician. He had not been long acquainted with the Sons of Liberty, when his determination on a voyage to *England* was made public; and before his departure Mr *I—c S—rs*, in a knot of the Sons of Liberty, at one of their meetings, mentioned him for a candidate at the enſuing election; although at that time the then Aſſembly had upwards of two years of their limited time of ſerving unexpired. Some of them, who had well grounded ſuſpicions that Mr. *De L-n—y* was an impoſter, were oppoſed to the nomination; but notwithſtanding, the majority were for him, and he was ſoon after made acquainted with it, and invited to meet on this buſineſs; which invitation the reader may be aſſured he gladly embraced. A plan was now laid for correſponding with them from England; and they ſoon after began to make intereſt for him with great ſteadineſs and fidelity: And I was informed by one that made intereſt for him, that his other friends had applied for the ſame purpoſe to perſons a long time before he left this for *Britain*; ſo that no ſtone was left unturned to ſecure his election. What his errand was to England is not eaſy to determine; various were the reaſons aſſigned for his going thither, which are too triffling to be here enumerated. While he was there, great pains were taken in this city to repreſent him as one of the leading and moſt reſolute *American* patriots in that iſland. In ſhort, in a very little time he was, from a perſon unknown among the gentleman of ſcience, as a man of genius, or application to learning, metamorphoſed into a ſage of the law, and one of the moſt ſenſible men that the province could boaſt of. The minions of the family were indefatigable, in credulous companies, in expatiating on his unwearied efforts to advocate the cauſe of the colonies in *Britain*; and repreſenting what a great change he had undergone, and conſequently what a fit Repreſentative he would make for this city. Thoſe that were acquainted with him and the family, conſidered it all as the effect of the *De L-n—y* effrontery, to ſerve their intention of ſecuring him a ſeat in the next Aſſembly. And every perſon in the colony, who was the leaſt acquainted with his manner of living (to ſay no worſe) was convinced of the improbability of the pretended change. And that theſe opinions of his want of genius and acquirements were well founded, the reader will be convinced by the following conſiderations, viz. that, as his father was a ſage of the law, and knew by experience the great influence he had acquired by it; and conſidering the pride of the family, and his great thirſt for power, together with the natural propenſity that fathers have to perpetuate their honours to their children; he would doubtleſs have been diſpoſed to have put his ſon in that way, that would be likely to initiate him ſome day or other into offices, that would give him an opportunity to ſhine in the way he had ſhone himſelf; if his ſon's genius had been ſo promiſing as to encourage Mr. *De L-n—y* to proſecute means for ſo deſirable an attainment. But this he never did, and his ſon went into the army, which is well known to be a ſchool of diſſipation, and not of ſtudy and learning. So that conſidering the lieutenant Governor's genius and knowledge of mankind, it is pretty evident to any man of ſenſe, that he gave up his ſon as incapable of ever filling his place. And in this he was not miſtaken; for, ſome time after his father's death, and not long before the trumpet of his fame was ſounded, he ſerved on a petty jury in the caſe of *Roger Dawſon*, charged with murder; and, notwithſtanding the diſtinctions between murder, man-ſlaughter, chance medley, and ſelf-defence were very amply defined and pointed out to the jury, he, as their foreman, delivered the verdict to the court, *manſlaughter in his own defence*, which excited great aſtoniſhment and contempt in the ſenſible audience. And no wonder it did, as there cannot be a greater ſoleciſm, nor a fuller proof of his want of genius to diſtinguiſh. For if Mr. *Dawſon's* crime was man-ſlaughter, it could not be ſelf-defence; and, if it was ſelf-defence, it could not be man-ſlaughter. So that, in whatever view this ſpecimen of his abilities is conſidered, it evinces him to be a man of confuſed ideas, and conſequently of but a mean underſtanding. But of this more hereafter. After theſe few facts, the judicious reader will be ſurpriſed to be informed, that the *De L-n—ys* and their tools make no ſcruple to declare, that this gentleman is a fit perſon for the office of Chief Juſtice. Yes, reader, and, though he were leſs capacitated than he is, merely his being a *De L-n—y* would be ſufficient with them to qualify him for the firſt office in the government, if it was in their gift. The ſeventh year being near expired, the Aſſembly was diſſolved, and writs iſſued to elect a new one. Meſſieurs *W-l-m B-y-d*, *Ph-l-p L-v—ſt-n*, *J-c-b W—lt—n*, *J—s De L—n—y*, *J—n M-r-n S-tt*, *J—s Je—ffry* and *A——s Do——e*, declared themſelves candidates. The former of theſe gentlemen had rendered himſelf obnoxious to the Non Epiſcopalians, by voting in the houſe of Aſſembly for an epiſcopal eſtabliſhment, in the manor of *Philipſborough*, and his going to *Boſton* in the time of canvaſſing; and being abſent in the time of the election, together with an accuſation of the common people againſt him, that he had moved for a law to deprive freemen of voting for Repreſentatives in the city, all conſpired to prevent his being elected. Mr. *Ph-lip L-v—ſt-n's* intereſt was ſo extenſive, from almoſt all the contending parties, that his political enemies durſt not make any open oppoſition to him: Although they endeavoured ſecretly to injure him. Mr. *J—n Cr-g-r* declined to ſerve as a Repreſentative, the *Cr-g-r* and *De L-n-y* intereſt being united in Mr. *W-lt-n* and Mr. *De L-n-y*, and the friends of the latter having ſo long the ſtart of the other candidates, they conceived there was little or no danger of a ſecond diſappointment. But that no expedient might be left untried to inſure ſucceſs, and to gratify the ambition of the *De L-n-ys*, Mr. *Sc-tt*, whoſe intereſt at the laſt election was the greateſt of the candidates that were not elected, muſt be particularly oppoſed, for two reaſons, viz, Firſt, that as one principal deſign of the family in ſetting up this pretended patriot and ſage of the law, if they got him into the houſe of aſſembly (as the doors of it uſed generally to be ſhut) was to ſound his great abilities abroad, and thereby perpetuate the reputation and influence of the family: which could not be done, if Mr. *Sc-tt*, who is a gentleman of genius, and a great ſpeaker, ſecured his election. For that inſtead of Mr. *De L-n--y's* appearing tolerable, among ignorant members, with that gentleman out of the Houſe, he would with him in it, ſerve but as a foil to raiſe the other's luſtre; and, if he oppoſed Mr. *Sc-tt* in debate, *he* would appear ridiculous: So that for theſe reaſons, the pride of the Ottoman Family was greatly concerned to prevent, if poſſible, this gentleman's being elected. Secondly, that, as Mr. *W-lt-n* is connected with the *De L-n--y's*, and conſequently under their influence, they were ſolicitous for his election, which they did not conceive out of danger. And if he ſhould fail, and Mr. *Sc-tt* be returned, they would loſe two votes (of twenty-ſeven) for any ambitious or venal point they might want to carry in the Lower-Houſe: Knowing, that the latter is a gentleman of too much underſtanding and independency of ſpirit, to be cajoled into their meaſures. To ſecure theſe ſeveral objects, the cry was raiſed againſt the gentlemen of the law, as unfriendly to the liberties of the people and improper to repreſent a commercial city; and that Mr. *Sc-tt* had too much underſtanding to be in the Aſſembly, which would enable him to

rule the whole House. But left these considerations should not be sufficient to mar his election, the minions of the family were sent out to impose on the Sons of liberty, and the credulous multitude, by propagating a report that he had spoken against the *Virginia* resolves, and consequently he must be unfriendly to liberty; whereas the truth of the case was, that he commended the spirit that dictated them, but that he conceived they were too warm, and he thought would bear a construction that denied the right of the King to put a negative on colony laws, which no loyal *American* would pretend to support. Not satisfied with these accumulated misrepresentations, the aid of the Church must needs be called in to secure the election of her pious son, who I am perswaded will not die a Martyr for her nor his country. About the time of the Election, the subject of an American Bishop became pretty general in the city; and a report was industriously propagated through it, that Mr. *Sc-tt* had asserted, that the late Doctor *B--cl-y* had preached damnable doctrine, in order to render him odious to the Doctor's friends, and the clerical dupes, who cannot distinguish between what may be said against the priests and its being said against religion, which is an error to which dupes of all denominations are subject. This falshood was considered by the bigots as a certain evidence of Mr. *Sc-tt's* enmity to the church of *England* and that, if he got into the the Assembly (the credulous were made to believe) the ruin of their church was inevitable; and it would prevent their getting a Bishop. In fine, the fears and resentment of this class of people were wrought up to so high a pitch, that *G--e H-m-lt-n* declared, he would bring the D--ls from H--l to vote against him, rather than he should be elected. Yet, after all this illiberal treatment they must still go a step further, and send out many of the merchants in their interest, to menace and intimidate the tradesmen they employed; to prevent their exercising one of the most important rights an *Englishman* can boast of. The judicious reader will readily see, that these calumniations and vile arts were well calculated to deter and prejudice the electors, to subserve the designs of the intolerant family. Thus the cause of Liberty and the Church were made stalking horses, and the reputation and liberties of others, sacrificed or bring a *De L-n--y* into power.

When the election came on, the most of the main streets, leading to the court of election, were occupied by one or other of the members of the council in his interest, to awe and turn the votes of the electors. Mr. *Ch-v--s De L-n--y* posted himself in the broad-way and stopped every elector that passed within his call, that he had the least hopes of turning, *coaxing or bullying, which is his stated practice in elections*; and Mr. *H--y Cr-g-r* kept hovering about the hall, like an artful fox to catch his prey. Mr. *Jos-ph B--d* took his station in *Wall-Street*, that he might contribute as warden of Trinity church, and treasurer of that corporation; who in this office has the renting of the church lands, which gave him influence over the dependants on him in these two departments, which, there is great reason to suppose, he exercised to support the *De L-n--y* family and their creatures, for which since, they have been very grateful. In short, the partisans of the family left no means untried to intimidate the electors; which destroyed that freedom so necessary and essential to every Englishman exercising his birth right, without which he cannot be said to be free, but on the contrary must inevitably be in a state of *slavery*. And all these enormities were committed under the specious pretence of supporting *liberty*; whereas it was so far from doing that, that it subverted the very end pretended to be promoted by it. For without freedom in chooshing our representatives, we are as much slaves as the subjects of the most absolute monarchs. Seeing we are obliged implicitly to obey the laws made by men *forced* upon us, or without the liberty of a free voice against them; either of which puts us in a state of slavery. But such is the impudence and intolerance of this *family*, that, altho' they prosecute their ambitious designs, by means, that have a natural tendency to take away the only security men have against their tyranny; yet they will brazen it out, that the cause of liberty is promoted, when they are laying the ax to the root of it. From what has been said, the reader has been enabled no doubt to anticipate the event of the election. *Ph-l-p L-v--st-n, J--b W-lt-n, J--s De L-n--y and J--s Jun--y* were elected; the latter of these gentlemen and Mr. *Sc-tt* being competitors for the fourth seat, part of their interest being the same at the beginning of the election, the *De L-n--y* interest being cast on Mr. *J-un--y*, preferring him to the other, justly supposing him less dangerous to their designs, and more manageable than the lawyer, for the reasons heretofore given; so that they could not have desired, considering the candidates, a more favourable issue, nor a better instrument for their purposes. I must still request the patience of the reader for another introductory paper, before I begin to animadvert on the conduct of our assembly, it's absolutely necessary he should be well acquainted with the springs of our politics, to enable him to judge of the causes, that induced our Representatives to act so repugnant to, and subversive of the liberties of the continent, and this colony in particular, as they have done.

MOUNT LOOK-OUT, in the City of *N. York*, *Feb.* 17, 1770.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

The 14th of February last his Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Governor of the Island of Jamaica, dissolved the General Assembly of that Island, and concludes his Speech with saying, "I have staid long enough to perceive, that you mean not to provide for his Majesty's Troops, and the other Exigencies of Government, but on terms inconsistent with his Royal Dignity to accept; and on a Submission, on my part, to a continuation of Indignities, it would ill become me any longer to endure."

"I do in his Majesty's Name, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council dissolve this General Assembly, and it is dissolved accordingly."

☞The Public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit DOLLARS, which are now passing among us; they appear to be made of Blanched Copper, and are exceedingly well done, except the I, and H, in the words HISPAN, ore at too great a Distance; and the I, S, P, and A, in the same Word, very much crowded and the S, A, much smaller than the other Letters. They may easily be discovered by the Ringing of them, as they sound much shriller than the true ones.

THE VERY BEST

BOHEA TEA,

TO BE SOLD, BY

CORSA and BULL,

Between Beekman's and Peek's-Slip, at 5/6 per lb.

FOUR Lots in the Provincial Patent, No. 27, 43, 70, and 89, the whole containing 1000 Acres. To be sold, by public Auction, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, on Monday the 30th April, at 12 o'Clock. A good Title will be given by us the Subscribers, Assignees to the Estate of Teunis Corsa.

JOSEPH BULL,
HUGH VAN KLEEK,

2023

TO BE SOLD,

NINETEEN Years Lease (from the first Day of May next) of a commodious and well situated Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, now in the Tenure and Occupation of Mr. John Devan, Leather Breeches Maker; together with one other Dwelling House adjoining thereto: Said Premises are situate on the North Side of Queen-Street, contiguous to the Fly-Market, in the Centre of the City, which renders it valuable and convenient for either Merchant or Mechanic;—it has been the most noted Place in New-York, for carrying on the Leather Dressing and Breeches making Business, for upwards of twenty Years past. The Lot is esteemed one of the best and most commodious in the City: The whole in good sufficient and tenantable Repair, and now (at the worst of Times,) rents for Ninety Pounds per Annum. Any Person inclinable to purchase the Lease of the abovementioned Premises, may hear of the Conditions, by applying to JOHN COX, at the New Gaol.

Also to be sold,

Two Lots of Land, No. 3 and 4, situate in the Township of Barnet, on the West Side of Connecticut River, in the County of Cumberland; the whole containing 700 Acres or thereabouts: A good Title will be given for the same. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply as above.

22d February 1770.

N. B. As my Title has been publickly called in Question;—Any Person who inclines to purchase, may have full Satisfaction from the Opinion of Council, in my Hands.

5th March, 1770. (2023) JOHN COX.

American Red Clover Seed,

OF the last Season's growth; also a few Casks of good Whale Oil, to be sold, by

THOMAS PEARSALL,

WANTED,

A Young Man that understands waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation. Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 1821

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the Borough of West-Chester, consisting of Two Hundred Acres of excellent Land, very pleasantly and commodiously situated, having the Sound in the Front, a navigable Creek on each Side; and a large Common or Sheep Pasture, in the Rear. There is on the said Farm, a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, &c. an excellent Orchard containing four Hundred Trees, the greatest Part of which are grafted:—There is so great a Quantity of Manure to be procured around the said Farm, that the whole of it may be converted to Mowing Ground, at a very little Expence.——Whoever inclines to purchase, may be informed of Particulars, by applying to SAMUEL BAYARD, jun. in New-York, or to ISAAC WILKINS, on the Premises. 2023

Morrisdon, March 18th, 1770.

FERDINAND,

A Large, able fine shaped Stallion, near seventeen Hands high, of the Spanish Breed, and of a brown bay Colour: Will serve Mares the ensuing Season, at Morrisdon, in the County of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; for the Sum of Three Pounds Proclamation, and a Dollar to the Groom. If the Mares don't prove with fole this Season, they may be served again next Spring, for the Sum of Two Pounds.—Good Pasture for Mares, at a reasonable Rate.

20— MICHAEL KEARNY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thursday the 8th of November, 1769, from the subscriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indented servant man, named John Southerland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short brown hair, pale sallow complection, occasioned by sickness he lately had in the West-Indies; has been a soldier, and wounded in the thigh with a ball, the scar of which may be seen; is much addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Jersies, employed in the farming business:—Had on when he went away, a check'd shirt, a pair of Russia drab breeches or oznaburg trowsers, black stockings, English made shoes, pinchbeck buckles, an oldish brown under waistcoat, a short blue one lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brimm'd boy's felt hat. He also carried off with him the following clothes, with which he was sent to a washerwoman, viz. Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of white cotton stockings, one or two pairs of oznaburg, and two pair check'd trowsers, one or two white frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled shirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the slap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow stain.—All persons to whom any of the said goods may be offer'd for sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are desired to stop them, and the said servant; and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said servant, as they will answer it at their peril.

1728 LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negro Wench about 32 or 33 years old, and her male child about seven months old; she can do all sorts of house-work, cooking, washing, &c. and can be well recommended; any person either in town or country, wanting such a servant, may enquire of the printer, 2124

To be SOLD,

BY the subscriber living on the premises, at public vendue, on Saturday the 28th day of April next, if not sold by private sale before, a valuable lot of land in Perth-Amboy, containing four acres; bounding on the river, together with a good dwelling-house, a currying shop, a shoe maker's shop, bark-house, a beam-house, and tan-yard, all new and in good repair, said tan-yard is very valuable as there is a good spring, and no other tan-yard within several miles, nor any other spring in the town convenient for that purpose: A good title will be given by the subscriber.

2124 JOHN CROW.

STOLEN out of Col. Robertson's House, some wearing Apparel, among other Things, a Crimson Velvet Waistcoat, and a Pair of white Cloth Breeches. At the same Time was taken away, a Silver Milk Pot, with a Crest and Motto; the Crest is a Hand supporting the Crown, the Motto, *Pervatis Gloria Mercet.*

If any of these have fallen into the Hands of honest Persons, they are entreated to call upon Col. Robinson, who very thankfully will give them the Charges, or the full Value. The Intent of this Notice, being to discover, or guard against the Thief, rather than to recover the Goods. 2023

LATELY imported, and to be sold exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,—— with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worsted plushes of different colours.
Fustians, silk twist and mohair.
Best twist and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, silk laces,
A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace.
Gauses and gauze handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.

Table cloths of different sizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different sizes,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Persians, taffaties and lutestrings, modes pelongs & sattins of all colours.
Fans or sabbath-day coolers.
All sorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worsted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings.
Breeches patterns of all colours.
Hose's and Bristol shoes.
Men's stout shoes.
Best New-York made beaver Hats.
Best raisins in casks,
Good snuff. Lampblack.
Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of milinary in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, catridge do. sheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

To be sold, at public Vendue, the

27th of April, or at private Sale any Time before; A House and lot of ground in New-Barbados, (or Hackinsack) in the county of Bergen and province of New-Jersey, together with a grist-mill, newly erected, and out-houses properly situated: There are about three acres of very fine land, the back part thereof surrounded by a very pretty stream of water, on which the mill stands, it fronts on one side the plain or green, on the other side it faces the street; the whole most beautifully situated, and capable of being made, at a small expence a most agreeable seat for a gentleman; plenty of small fish are to be caught in the brook, in the proper season, and is a very convenient situation for a shopkeeper or tradesman of any kind. The house is large, built of stone, and may easily be made a genteel dwelling. The land is at present enclosed in a very handsome pale fence; fronting the plain is a very neat house, fit for an office or a store: The mill house is large, and a boat of eight cords burthen may come up to the dock, along side the mill-house; a few young trees, also are on the premises, of the best kinds of apples, peaches and plumbs; and is universally allowed to be the finest place (for the bigness) in this country. There will be sold with the above said premises, about twenty acres of wood land, at the distance of one mile and a half. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to SAMUEL B. LEYDECKER, on the premises, who will give a good title for the same. *January* 31st, 1770. 2023

Ten Pounds Reward.

RUN-away from the Subscriber, living in Westnant-Mill Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the 5th Day of this Instant March, two indented Servants, viz. John Scolley, born in Scotland, about 25 Years of Age, very much pock-marked, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, wore an old white Jacket, brown under Jacket, coarse grey Cloth Breeches and old Shoes, with clear Buckles. William Moore, born in England, about 25 Years old, full faced and fresh coloured, a thick lump of a Fellow; wore a coarse Sheeps grey and white Jacket, white Flannel under Jacket, and coarse grey Cloth Breeches; about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high; they both wore their Hair tied behind, and passed through Part of the Jerseys, with Cockades in their Hats, and said they were Recruits. Moore was seen in this City: As they are artful Fellows, they will perhaps change their Apparel, and Scolley will forge a Pass. Whoever takes up said Servants, and secures them, so as their master may get them again, shall receive the above Reward of Ten Pounds for both, or Five for each, paid by me

2023 ROBERT CONNAUGHY.

By the Brig PATTY, *Captain* HARDIE, *arrived at* Philadelphia, *in six Weeks from* Lisbon, *we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, Jan. 25.

It is certain that Lord Camden, before he attended the House of Lords on Monday, had a long conference with a Great Personage.

The following account is said to be authentic; Lord Morden, the late Lord Chancellor (since Lord Camden's removal was determined on) received hourly invitations from the Ministry, to accept the Seals; which he not only declined, but assured several Members in the opposition (particularly Lord Rockingham) that he never would, or could, on terms which he could not but look on as derogatory to his particular sentiments, as well as the interest of his country. On Wednesday morning last he received a particular message from his M——y, desiring his attendance at the Queen's palace, and there he was so warmly solicited by him in person, that, unable to withstand such repeated requisitions, he assented.—On his way home, he called at Lord Rockingham's, when meeting several Members in the opposition, he told them what had happened, at which they one and all upbraided him, in such poignant terms, with his infidelity, that he was instantly taken ill; from whence he was immediately removed to his own house, where he continued so till Saturday evening, when he died. The Duke of Grafton being informed of this circumstance, about eight o'clock the same evening, he, with Lord Weymouth, and several others, at the head of Administration, immediately waited on his M——, when it was there resolved, that the Seals should not be personally disposed of till after the ensuing term.

The last Lord Chancellor was the only one that died in that high office (except Lord Talbot) these 150 years.

Yesterday died at his house in Downing-street, Westminster, the Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Bart. Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons, in the late Parliament, and re-elected in the present to that office, which he discharged with great ability and integrity, till he was lately obliged to resign it on account of his ill state of health.

On Saturday next, we hear, comes on to be argued at the Cockpit, Whitehall, the complaint of a certain town in America, against a particular person.

It is said there are eighteen articles of complaint.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Lewis, are the counsel retained by the above town.

Letters from Venice mention, that the Grand Signor had caused it to be notified to the Senate, that he will account the giving a reception to Russian men of war in any of the ports of the Republic, as declaration of war against himself.

A Correspondent says, "A great Officer of State is much chagrined to see Lord C——n bear the loss of his important and lucrative post with ease and indifference, and appears at Court so frequently, paying his respects to a Great Personage with a pleasing unembarrassed countenance; the sure indication of goodness of heart, and rectitude of action."

It is reported, that the above Nobleman has declared to his friends, that he shall not refuse to resume his office, if it should be thought that his service can any way contribute to the real honour and advantage of his country.

We are told that several principal practitioners in the Court of Chancery have actually put on mourning, to testify their sorrow for the loss of Lord Camden who they say, by his dismission from that court, is in effect dead to them.

They write from Portsmouth, that great encouragement is given to sailors, orders having been sent down to man the men of war as soon as possible.

The present Fleet is said to be intended for Corsica. The land forces are to be drawn from Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

Last night expresses were sent to all the out-ports, to stop the sailing of such ships as are laden with corn to foreign parts.

It is reported, that both the Courts of France and Spain have given very evasive answers to the categorical demands of the Court of Petersburg, in regard to their observing a neutrality between the Turks and Russians.

The public, for a long time past, has been abused with a story of money having been given by the French Court to purchase the late peace, D. M. had last night a full hearing at his own desire, and was allowed to tell his whole story; when it appeared to be the unanimous Sense of all who heard it, that the information was entirely frivolous, and unworthy of all credit, and such as could not afford any reasonable ground for the equity demanded.

They write from Genoa, that a French man of war, having come to an anchor there, insisted on being saluted by an English one, that was then in the harbour, which occasioned a brisk altercation between them, and would probably have been attended with serious consequences, had not the Consuls of the two nations interfered, and found means to put an end to the dispute.

On Thursday se'nnight a conference was held at a house in Grosvenor's square, at which among other things, it was settled, that, should the present opposition succeed, L—d C——m, L—d T—ple, and the M——s of R——m, should be created Dukes, and hold each a cabinet office; that G. G——lle, under the controul of the 3 Dukes; should appear as ostensible Minister, at the head of the treasury; and to render the present administration permanent, that all those who call themselves the K—g's friends in both houses, should be turned, and for ever kept out of office. The result of this conspiracy against the authority of the S——n, was soon communicated to a great P——e, and he declared, with dignified resentment, that as he was not consulted in the arrangement, he was determined to prevent its taking place; and that the insolence of their deliberations in private, had fixed him in the resolution of never employing them in the public councils of the nation.

Another account says, that a great personage, on being told of the league, or rather conspiracy, lately formed at the house of a certain Marquis, expressed his indignation in the following noble manner. "And have they resolved to envade my rights, and abuse those of my people? I am unhappy at their folly——it has for ever excluded them from my favour, as it shall from the service of a country, which they would sacrifice to their ambition.----While I will have my people free, I will be so myself."

We hear that Sir George Osborne, Bart. and William Jolliffe, Esq; are to be appointed Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir George Yonge, and Sir Percy Brett, who have resigned.

The minority, it is said, continues to gain ground daily.

It is said that a certain letter will be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

It is whispered, that a Great Personage has signified a desire of Lord Camden's re assuming the office of Lord Chancellor,

It is said, that his Grace the Duke of Rutland is coming to town, to attend his duty in parliament; and will support the patriotic measures of the Earl of Chatham.

A popular commander has been much pressed to resume his employments, but replied, with a spirit becoming a soldier and a patriot, "That he cannot answer to his conscience remaining in office, while such a sett of men as the present are in power."

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, attended by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster, and Lord Bruce, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue an Act for prohibiting the exportation of grain, meal, malt, bread, flour, biscuit, and starch, and also for extracting spirits or low wines from grain, &c. for a farther limited time.

The bill to continue and amend an act for allowing the free importation of salted provisions from Ireland, and also from the American colonies.

On Thursday last there was the fullest meeting in a great society that has been known this winter, no less than 404 members being assembled.

It is confidently said, that Lord Mansfield has had the most pressing solicitations both from a great personage and the M——y, to assume the office of Lord Chancellor, but that his Lordship has hitherto declined the offer.

This morning the Earl of Hillsborough had a numerous levee at his Lordship's house in Berkeley-square, at which several of the American merchants attended.

Yesterday some additional rendezvous houses were opened at Wapping, Rotherhithe and Southwark, for entering volunteers to serve on board the royal navy.

Westminster, Jan. 22. The Lord Mansfield, who had by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal, been appointed to supply the place of Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper in the House of Peers, took his place this day accordingly.

At the Court at the Queen's House, the 21st day of January, 1770.

PRESENT,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty in Council

His Majesty, having constituted Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knt. one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, the Hon. Henry Bathurst, Esq; one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, and Sir Richard Aston, Knt. one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal of Great-Britain; and the said Lords Commissioners did thereupon take the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and also the oath as Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal.

NEW-HAVEN, March 30.

The following melancholy Accident happened at Long-Island, on the 29th Instant, viz. As four persons, whose Names were Richard Brown, Samuel Brown, (two Brothers) Peter Brown, and John King, all belonging to the Oyster-Ponds, and near Neighbours, were returning from on board a Brig that was lying near the Fire-Place, so called, off East-Hampton,) on board of which they had been to visit some Friends just returned from a Voyage) the Boat in which they were, overset at about 40 Rods Distance from the Shore, and filled; when they were heard to call for Help! but before any Assistance could be afforded them they were all unfortunately drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Several Letters from Lisbon, brought by the Captains Nuttle and Hardie, mention, that Parties ran very high in England, where every Thing was in great Confusion, that the Duke of Grafton had resigned; and Capt. Hardie says, he was informed in Lisbon, from undoubted Authority, that there was an entire Change in the Ministry.—When these Vessels left Lisbon (the 18th of February) there was no Account of the Parliament having done any Thing towards the Repeal of the American Revenue Acts.

On Friday last his Majesty's armed Schooner Sultana, commanded by Captain Inglis, arrived here from Virginia: The next Day one Isleton was landed from on board said Schooner, and committed to the Gaol of this City, who was taken up in that Colony, and sent here by Order of the Right Hon. Lord Botetourt, being charged with the Murder of an Indian on the Frontiers of this Province.

NEW-YORK, *April* 9.

Extract of a Letter from Boston, dated March 19, 1770.

Dear Sir,

I Received your Favour of the 12th, wherein you desire a particular Account of the late unhappy Affair here—Before we enter into a minute Detail of that unhappy Transaction, it may be necessary to take up Matters a little higher, to shew that the People of this Town, have not upon all Occasions, been so innocent, and so free from Aggression, as they represent themselves.

The Measures of Government you know was odious to them, Magistracy either joined with them, or fell into Contempt, every Nerve of Civil Authority was unstrung; to support insulted Government, his Majesty was pleased to order Troops to Boston. Designing Men of four Minds and Principles, will make Use of every Art, to agitate and inflame the unwary Multitude to their Purposes, whilst they keep snug behind the Curtains, peeping thro' their Fingers at the mischievous Event.

The Troops arrive, and sure no Troops ever arrived in any Country with less hostile Intentions than they did; they landed, march'd and encamp'd, without a single Act of Violence.

What was the Consequence? The lower Sort of People, whose Minds were poisoned to that End, instead of looking on the Soldiery as fellow Subjects, and Countrymen, they viewed them with the malignant Eye of Detestation, and Insult, as a mercenary Banditti, in the Hands of most benevolent Majesty, ready to perpetrate every Act of Devastation and Cruelty.

Is this the Potrait of British Troops, the natural Enemies of their Country? Say no. For they have experienced as many Instances of their Humanity as their Valour. And the Canadian Peasant would laugh at the Effrontery of a Priest, that could have the Assurance to paint those Men, as Barbarians and Destroyers, whom he saw (before the Ardour of Victory was cool) feeding his Wife and Children.

So much by Way of Preface,—now we come to the Particulars relating to poor Preston.——

The Temper above hinted at, occasion'd many Bickerings between Parties of the Town People and straging Soldiers. On the 1d ult. two of the 29th going thro' a Rope Walk, belonging to one Gray, the Rope-makers insultingly asked them, if they would empty a Little House; this unfortunately had the desired Effect, Soldiers are as irritable as Brownecoats, Words and Blows ensued, both Sides suffered in the Affair; The Officers did every Thing in their Power, on the first Notice of it, to prevent any ill Consequences; however they had several private Quarrels.

The 5th and 6th Instant was agreed upon for a general Attack upon the Troops, and great Numbers came in with Arms from the Country, to join their Friends in Town. On the 5th in the Evening, two Soldiers were attack'd and beat, and the Town's People, agreeable to their Plan, broke open two Meeting Houses, and rang the Alarm Bells, which was supposed to be for Fire. Soon after some of the Guard came to Capt. Preston, who was Captain of the Day, and informed him, the Inhabitants were assembling to attack the Troops, that the Bells were ringing for that Purpose, and not for Fire.

Preston as the regulating Officer of the Day, on such Report being made to him, was bound in Duty, instantly to repair to the Main Guard; in his Way thither, he saw the People in great Commotion, uttering terrible Threats against the Troops; soon after he reached the Guard, a Number of People passed it, and went towards the Custom-House; they instantly surrounded the Centry there, and threatened to execute their Vengeance upon him. This Centry being posted at a small Distance from the Guard, Preston to prevent any ill Accident, sent a Serjeant and twelve Men to bring him off. He sent them without loading their Pieces, and for fear the Insults of a Mob should provoke them to any rash Act, he followed them himself.

The Mob was assembled in great Numbers, extremely outragious, striking their Clubs one against the other, crying out, Come on you Rascals, you Bloody Backs, you Lobster Scoundrels, Fire if you dare, G—d Damn you, Fire and be damned; we know you dare not. Captain Preston all this Time, was between the Soldiers and the Mob, parlying with them, and making Use of every conciliating Method, to persuade them to retire. In the mean Time, the Men loaded without Orders from Preston. He could not prevail on the People to go off peaceably, they advanced to the Points of the Bayonets; and endeavoured to close with the Soldiers. At this Time, some among them asked Preston, if he intended to order the Men to Fire, he reply'd, by no Means, and observed to them, he stood between the Troops and them.

While Preston was thus speaking, one of the Soldiers received a severe Blow with a Stick, who instantly slept on one Side and fired.

Preston turn'd round to see who fired without his Order, and in doing it received a Blow with a Club aimed at his Head, upon his Arm, which for some Time, deprived him of the Use of it. The Mob persisted, pelting and striking at the Soldiers, the Rear of them crying out, Damn you, why don't you fire? The Soldiers were pressed, their Lives in Danger, three or four of them fired one after another, and again three more in the same Hurry and Confusion.

The Mob ran off, except three unhappy Men that fell, among whom was Mr. Gray, at whose Rope-Walk the prior Quarrel happened. In their returning again to bring off the Dead Bodies, the Soldiers thinking they were coming to renew the Attack, prepared to fire again, which Preston prevented by striking up their Firelocks. As to the Governor and Council, and the Officers Meeting, we have had enough about it in the Papers already. The Justice issued a Warrant to apprehend Preston and eight Soldiers; he heard of it, and surrendered himself; conscious of Innocence he did so; for if he could have reproached himself with the least Degree of Guilt, he had Time enough to escape.

You say, you are in pain on Preston's Trial, being precipitate, that it would be better, if the Tempest was suffered to abate, and the irritated Passions becalm'd.—I agree with you, his Trial is too sudden, and Means have been used to keep up the malevolent Spirit, but that I hope reaches but a small Part of the Community.

Malice and Revenge, (for the Honour of human Nature) are tranfient Passions, while we are agitated by them only, we are blind to Reason, Truth and Justice. But what Sort of a Monster must he be, who comes in cool Blood, in a judicial Way too, to pronounce on the Life and Honour of his Countryman, with a Particle of Vengeance in his Heart.

No, Sir, tho' I lament the Catastrophe of the poor People that fell, and feel with you for the anxious Situation in which poor Preston is, who conscious of his Innocence has confided himself to their Justice; I have Reason to think, Truth and Innocence, will prevail; that blind Vengeance will not intrude itself in his Trial, and the same Country which acquitted the Seamen in the Case of the late Lieut. Panton, of the Rose Man of War, cannot find Capt. Preston or the Soldiers concerned with him, guilty, if even it was proved he gave Orders to fire, as they were certainly in the same Predicament with the Seamen.

Moreover, Preston was no Volunteer on this Occasion; he was in his Duty. I wish Mr. Gray, at whose Rope-Walk the prior Quarrel happened, had been employed in his Duty too. I forgot to observe to you, they made an Attack upon the Guard itself, before they went to the Centry, at the Custom-House; they abused them, challenged them to come out and fight, as they were well able to thrash them heartily; this, however insulting, was not accepted by the Guard.

I believe you are sufficiently tired, so I will relieve you by concluding, and hope to give you more agreeable Employment in my next. [*The Remarks upon the above, we are obliged to defer*]

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,
NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 6r